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THE LAW MAKERS.

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LEGISLATURE.

MOST IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED AND PASSED.

Many Bills and Resolutions Introduced—Some of the Important Measures of Greatest Interest to Our Readers.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

SENATE—The election law passed its second and third readings without discussion.

House bill to restore the old boundary lines between Ashe and Wilkes counties passed its second and third readings.

Senator Michael (Rep.) protested against the passage of the bill. He said that he had a petition, signed by every citizen of Ashe county who was placed in that county by the change four years ago, asking that the present lines be retained.

The bill was re-committed to the committee (at the request of Senator Michael), but later in the day it was reported back and the bill passed, all of the eleven Republicans and Populists voting against it.

DIRECTORS STATE NORMAL COLLEGE

The nominations contained in the following message from the Governor were confirmed by the Senate.

To the Senate:

At a meeting of the State Board of Education on March 6 the following named gentlemen were nominated as directors of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College, and in accordance with said nomination I communicate their names to your honorable body for your action, to-wit:

A. J. Connor of Northampton county, for a term of six years, beginning March 1, 1902.

B. F. Aycock of Wayne county, for a term of six years, beginning March 1, 1902.

R. T. Gray of Wake county, for a term beginning with his confirmation and ending March 1, 1902.

C. H. Mebane of Catawba county, for a term of four years, beginning from the date or his confirmation.

R. T. Gray of Wake county, for a term of six years, beginning March 1, 1902.

Very respectfully.
CHARLES B. AYCOCK
Governor.

By the Governor:
P. M. PEARSALL,
Private Secretary.

BILLS PASSED FINAL READING.

The following bills were passed, some with House amendments only:

House substitute for Senate bill regulating injunctions in cases to stop the cutting of timber on lands where titles are in dispute.

Requiring State prison directors and directors of Central Hospital to construct sewerage system.

To incorporate the North Carolina Poultry Association.

Supplemental to act incorporating Bank of Rockingham, Richmond county.

To provide a more efficient system of supervision of the public schools of the State.

The Senate went into committee of the whole on the revenue bill, Senator Glenn in the chair.

Section 87 (purchase tax and liquor dealers) was the first one reached, and it passed without amendment.

Section 88 (taxing emigration agents $25) was amended so as to increase the tax to $50 and to make this tax payable in each and every county in which they attempt to do business.

Section 89 (itinerant opticians and oculists.) An amendment by Senator Morrison to strike out the word "itinerant oculists," leaving the tax on opticians.

Section 90 (trading stamps). Senator Henderson offered an amendment to grade the tax according to population—$50 to cities of 15,000 and upwards, $25 for towns of less size. A $50 tax indiscriminately, he said, would be prohibition, and no revenue would be collected.

Mr London moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Henderson, making the $50 tax apply to towns of 10,000 population or over (instead of 15,000.

Mr Webb: This section does not reach the local merchant, but the wholesale merchants and manufacturers—outside the State, as a rule.

The Henderson amendment was lost.

Mr. London moved to strike out the words "sells to merchants or manufacturers" and make the tax apply to all "who issue, use or deliver any trading stamps"—so as to catch the local merchants, who he said, generally secured a monopoly on certain lines by offering this rebate. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Webb then got the tax reduced to $10 each.

Schedule C was then reached. Section 91 (defining taxes under this schedule) and section 92 (privilege tax on railroads) were adopted without opposition.

Section 93, defining the rate of the privilege tax on railroads, was also adopted, with only a few negative votes. (This tax ranges from $2 per mile (when gross receipts per mile are $1,000 per mile) to $5 per mile (when gross earnings per mile exceed $3,000 per mile).

Section 94 (license tax, etc., on express, telegraph and telephone companies) was adopted without amendment or opposition.

Section 95 (tax on corporations organized in this State, franchise tax being graduated from $25 on companies of $25,000 or less capital to $500 on companies with capital exceeding one million dollars). This section not to exempt any company from the license tax levied in schedule B of this act. Amendment by Senator Henderson to include street railways also in this section, but, as they are not excepted, it was held they were already included.

An amendment was then adopted including the words "or doing business in this State," in line 2 of section 95; and another stipulating that the tax shall be payable in the county where the principal office is located in North Carolina.

If they have no office they are not liable to the tax.

Sections 96 to 103 were adopted without objection (relating to marriage licenses, $1 each by State and county; official seals, suit by State Treasurer for taxes, fines for benefit of school fund, misappropriation of taxes, subjects of taxation, etc.).

Section 104 (rejection of returns by Auditor) amended by striking out the clause imposing any costs or expense on the sheriffs, where contention between them and Auditor arises, upon rejection of his tax returns by the Auditor.

Section 105 (duty of sheriffs on failure of payment of license tax) adopted after some argument.

Sections 106, 107, 108 and 109 were adopted, and these completed the bill—except the sections passed over near the beginning.

Section 4, in relation to the taxation of shares of stocks in banks (State or National) to be paid by the cashiers of the banks directly to the State Treasurer, etc., was the first passed-over section reached. This is a very comprehensive section. Amended by inserting "Auditor" instead of "Treasurer" in lines 39, 58, 64, 66, 72, 93 and 101, requiring the listing of these stocks with the State Auditor (instead of State Treasurer) and giving him authority to take legal steps when value given is not up to what is deemed right; the filing of the list of names of shareholders with Auditor instead of Treasurer), etc.

Among the amendments inserted was the following: Insert the words "and personal" (as well as real property) in line 52, deducting it in arriving at the "actual value" of shares of stock, and adding the words "on which tax is payable" after the word "institution" in line 53.

The bill providing for a new building for State arsenal and record and document storage rooms, etc., was killed.

Empowering the Governor to fill vacancies occurring on the boards of charitable and penal institutions passed final reading.

For the relief of Mrs. E. T. Briggs (payment for use of building for armory purposes), passed.

BILLS PASSED THIRD READING.

To authorize non-residents to qualify as executors or administrators.

To incorporate the J. M. Ray Camp of Confederate Veterans.

To pay the managers in the impeachment trial $4 per day (usual pay of legislators).

Bill providing new law for holding municipal and county and township elections. (Foushee bill) passed after several counties were exempted, including Gaston, Vance, Robeson, Wayne, Mitchell and Columbus.

NIGHT SESSION.

The following House bills passed final reading:

In regard to commutation of sentences of convicts on account of good behavior.

To amend chapter 42, acts 1899, in reference to driving cattle along the public roads. (This bill had an unfavorable report, and was promptly tabled.)

To regulate the insurance of the public buildings and other property owned by the State.

To create school districts in Chatham and Moore counties.

To supplement act to promote the oyster industry of North Carolina.

To protect owners of boilers and engines (prevents tampering with factory and other machinery by outsiders, etc.).

To encourage the paper mill industry of Haywood and Jackson counties.

To pay former Secretary of State Thompson a balance due him for extra clerical assistance ($374.95).

For the payment of the House managers of the impeachment trial ($4 per day).

To regulate the State printing.

Authorizing Beaufort county to fix and pay salary to chairman of board of county commissioners.

Supplemental to act prohibiting sale of liquor in Cumberland county.

Supplemental to judicial districts bill (in reference to Swain county, making July term of court a civil term exclusively).

Empowering Governor to appoint directors of asylum for D. and D. and Blind.

To change boundary lines of town of Mt. Airy.

To prevent kidnapping of children.

Authorizing sale of certain real estate owned by the State prison.

Against sale of liquor in McDowell county.

To appoint two additional members of the Cumberland county dispensary board.

Providing for an extra spring term of court for Greene county.

Providing for redemption of property sold for State taxes.

HOUSE—The following bills passed third reading.

To allow non-residents to qualify as administrators and to remove funds in Bertie county.

To amend chapter 464, laws 1895, allowing the extension of the State's record from 1701 down to 1901.

To amend chapter 158, laws 1883, relating to the stock law of Perquimans county enlarging the territory.

An act amending chapter 377 of the laws of 1899, concerning the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, in relation to placing a tonnage tax on cotton seed meal, came up for passage and was on motion laid upon the table.

Amending the laws of 1863 and 1889, relating to the public road law of Wake county. Places the election of the road supervisor in the hands of the board of county commissioners.

Senate resolution relating to the session of the Court of Impeachment, allowing the president of the Senate six dollars per diem. The House concurred in the Senate amendment.

Authorizing the Governor to fill vacancies on the board of charitable and penal institutions when the Senate is not in session.

To provide regulations for convicts confined in the penitentiary, relating to compensation fund.

To incorporate the Edgecombe Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

An act to regulate the State printing, allowing the Governor and Commissioner of Labor to fix the time for delivery of work.

To incorporate Rutherford College in Burke county.

Amending chapter 164, Laws 1899, establishing the North Carolina Corporation Commission, enlarging its powers so as to place street car lines under the control of the Corporation Commission.

Establishing a stock law in certain sections of Wayne county.

An act to punish disorderly conduct at places of public worship.

An act to pay the House managers of the impeachment trial four dollars per day for the actual days during the trial.

To prevent the felling of timber in certain creeks in Gaston county.

An act to incorporate the Farmers' Bank of Rockingham, Richmond county.

THURSDAY.

SENATE—The bill providing for the continued detention of the "criminal insane" in the penitentiary passed its final reading.

House bill to prevent the indebtedness of State institutions without authority, passed final reading.

House bill appointing the county boards of education passed final reading.

House bill to revise and digest the public statute laws of the State was received from the House and put on its final passage. (Authorizes governor to appoint three Code commissioners, etc).

Senator London sent forward an amendment to the original bill reducing the pay of the Code commissioners from $2,000 to $1,500 each (not per year, but for entire work). The amendment was adopted, after discussion. Vote, 27 to 19. The bill was then placed on its second reading and was passed by the vote of 33 to 12.

Mr. Woodard objected to placing the bill on its third reading. But the rules were suspended and the bill placed on final reading.

The resolution to pay the pages their actual railroad fare home was adopted.

HOUSE—The following bills passed third reading:

For the relief of G. H. Hanes, Clerk Superior Court, Surry county.

An act to create a chief of fire department for the towns of the State; giving the board of aldermen in towns that have not the right, to elect same and prescribe pay and duties.

Amending chapter 380, laws 1899, to provide assessment of low lands in Eastern Carolina.

To prohibit the killing of birds in Beaufort township in Carteret county.

To regulate the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors in the county of Richmond.

To change in all the laws when the word "Johnson" occurs to that of "Johnston."

To protect owners of boilers and engines.

For protection of owners of timber trees. Unlawful for persons to remove timber from lands after owner has disposed of same. After much discussion the bill failed to pass.

To correct some mistakes in the public school law before ratification.

To enlarge the corporate limits of Mt. Airy in Surry county.

The bill to provide for the management and government of the State Hospital at Raleigh, in relation to the dangerous insane, after some little discussion, passed its several readings and was sent to the Senate.

Section 1 provides that the directors of the State prison shall be ex-officio to the board of directors of the hospital for the dangerous insane, and that said hospital shall be located in the wards of the State prison. Said hospital is also created a corporation.

Section 2 repeals the old law.

Section 3 requires that said board of directors shall, by walls and par-

(Continued on Second Page.)

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON

PASSES AWAY AT HIS HOME IN INDIANAPOLIS—A VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA.

LIVED A LONG AND HONORABLE CAREER

He Served His Country Well in War and in Peace—Born a Farmer Boy He Rose to be President—Was Sixty-Eight Years of Age.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison died at his home in Indianapolis, Ind., March 13th, surrounded by the immediate members of the family and his physicians. General Harrison's illness dated back only a week from his demise. A severe cold developed into a virulent attack of pneumonia, which caused his death. It is said that his last thoughts were of the Boer war, and it is evident that the struggle of the South African people for liberty had made a deep impression upon his mind and had awakened his sympathies. The ex-President was in his sixty-ninth year, and had lived a long and honorabe career. The Associated Press correspondent gives the following information concerning his life:

"Benjamin Harrison's citizenship has always been identified with Indiana, but he was born in North Wind, Ohio, on August 20, 1833, and spent the first twenty years of his life in that State. His grandfather, the President, died a poor man. His father was a farmer who passed as well-to-do. General Lew Wallace, in his biography of Benjamin Harrison, says that the farm was a good one and properly kept up. John Scott Harrison was industrious and generous. He made his limited means suffice to furnish his children with no inconsiderable education. His wife was, General Wallace says, 'a most devout Christian women, of remarkable sweetness of temper and spirit pervaded the house.' The excellent quality of Benjamin Harrison's home training may be inferred from that. What his early days were like in general has been told by the late ex-Congressman Butterworth who writing to a friend on the subject said:

"Young Harrison learned enough at the country school to enter Farmers' College at College Hill near Cincinnati going from there to Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, from which he was graduated when 18 years old. W. P. Fishback, law partner of Benjamin Harrison for seven years, is authority for the statement that young Harrison left Farmers' College because he had become 'enamored of an interesting young lady whose father, Dr. Scott, had established a school for young ladies at Oxford.' Miss Caroline W. Scott became Mrs. Harrison less than three years later.

"Young Harrison's school days ended with a brief law course in Cincinnati. He married Miss Scott and went to Indianapolis, where he put out his 'shingle' in 1854 and where his home was thereafter to be.

Politics and the law went hand in hand for most young lawyers in the West in those days, and Harrison plunged into the thick of the fight which the new born Republican party was waging. His abilities as a speaker caused a demand for his services, and it was only a matter of time, party managers saw, when he would himself be a candidate for office. The opportunity came in 1869, the year of Lincoln's campaign, when Harrison was nominated for Reporter of the Supreme Court. Harrison was elected to the office of Reporter for four years, but two years afterward he lost the place by accepting a commission in the army.

When he returned from the war, it was to take up the duties of Reporter of the Supreme Court. He declined a renomination in 1868, and devoted himself to the practice of his profession for eight years, without political diversion.

General Harrison returned to politics in 1876, when he became the Republican candidates for Governor, but was defeated. In the following year President Hayes appointed him to the Mississippi River Commission, and the knowledge that he gained as a result of the appointment was helpful to him later in the Senate.

General Harrison entered the Senate in 1881, and was a useful member. During the 47th and 48th Congresses he entered into various discussions of civil service reform and made several speeches against the Blair Educational bill.

He announced himself an advocate of civil service reform. He said in a campaign speech while he was Senator that his experience at Washington had led him to wish that he "might forever be relieved of any connection with the distribution of public patronage."

General Harrison's election to the Presidency over Grover Cleveland in 1888, and the events of his subsequent career are well known to the reading public.

The Planters' Warehouse, together with 1,500 bales of cotton, at Birmingham, Ala., burned Thursday. The loss is $100,000, nearly covered by insurance.

MUST GET TOGETHER.

The Good People of North Carolina Must Unite and Rescue the State from the Gang.

Hickory Times-Mercury.

The best and most conservative people of the State, irrespective of party, are more than disgusted at the rash acts, extravagance and greed for office displayed by the present legislature. The majority party composing it has only deceived its friends. It has murdered the confidence reposed in it. Its friends, even, are seriously asking the question, what will the end be?

Men of every rank, more than ever realize that there is more at stake in the State than the mere success of any one party. They begin to see and feel that the rights of the people and the interests of the State are in great danger when any one party gets absolute control and by partisan laws, tries to perpetuate itself in power regardless of the will of the people, as expressed by a free ballot and a fair count at the polls.

The only hope of the people and the State, is for the honest masses, the farmers, mechanics, business men, manufacturers and professional men, those who work for a living and do not expect office for a living, to rise above party lines, unite in one common compact and rescue the State from the results that will soon befall it, if the spirit of party narrowness and greed as now manifested at Raleigh are allowed to continue unchecked.

A State is in great danger when its republican form of government is a farce—a mere bone of contention for the office seekers and politicians to dog-fight over. Any party not subject to the popular will of the voters, as the Democrats in the legislature have tried to place their party, becomes offensive and demanding and the ruler and not the servant of the people, as a republican form of government implies. It is imperialism in its most repulsive and despotic form. Liberty, life and property are at the mercy of the ring so composed. Shall it be allowed to continue?

A CO-OPERATIVE RAILWAY LINE.

Six Railroad Companies to Have an Equal Interest in the Line from Richmond to Washington.

The Philadelphia Press is authority for the statement that an arrangement has been entered into between the Pennsylvania, the Southern Railroad, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line and the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Companies, for the joint ownership of the railroad from Washington to Richmond, Va. This road is now owned by the Pennsylvania Company from Washington to Quantico, and by the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac from Quantico to Richmond. It is said that the Pennsylvania Company has agreed to sell its line from Washington to Quantico and all the companies are to have an equal share in the road from Washington to Richmond. A new company is to be formed and a value is to be placed upon both the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac road. Each company is to have a sixth interest.

Railroad Employes Forbidden to Drink Whiskey.

Dubuque, Ia., Dispatch.

The superintendent of the Dubuque division of the Chicago division of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, has issued a sweeping order to its employes, which has caused a sensation. In effect it prohibits them from using intoxicating liquor in any form or at any time. It applies to trainmen, station agents, foremen and others who hold responsible positions. It prohibits them from entering saloons or using liquor, on or off duty. The penalty for any violation of this rule is immediate discharge of the offender. The order also commands all employes to pay their honest debts. Any failure to do so will cause their immediate discharge, unless a reasonable excuse can be given.

Senator Teller on the Cuban Problem.

Chicago, March 16.—"I think the national administration should have kept faith with Cuba and granted the people of that island their independence," said Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, who passed through Chicago Thursday en route to Colorado. "As I said," continued the Senator, "the Cubans should have received just what was promised them—their independence. then, after that had been done, this government could have taken up the concessions demanded of those people through diplomatic relations. As a member of the Cuban relations committee of the Senate I did not vote in favor of the demands on the Cuban constitutional convention, nor did I vote for them in the Senate. The people of the island did not have an opportunity to demonstrate what they can, or cannot do.

I do not look for any trouble down there, however, as they seem to be reconciled to their fate, for the time being at least."

A special one week term of Richmond County Criminal Court was ordered by Governor Aycock to convene April 1, Judge George H. Brown to preside.

The New Bern Journal reports shad in good supply, at 75 cents per pair—bucks at 20 each.

BUBONIC PLAGUE

MENACING BRITISH TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SEVERAL DEATHS AT CAPE TOWN.

Kritzinger's Column of Raiders Moving North Through Cape Colony, Commandering All the Horses and Dodging British Columns.

London, March 16.—A Cape Town dispatch says that owing to the increasing gravity of the outbreak of bubonic plague in Cape Colony the authorities here purpose confining the soldiers to camps and barracks.

The number of European cases is increasing, four having been officially reported Thursday. In addition to these there were eight colored cases reported. Thus far there have been thirty-seven deaths. The plague has made its appearance at Malmesbury, Cape Colony.

Kritzinger's commando is working northward in Cape Colony, and has eluded three British columns. It passed Adelaide on both sides of the town without attacking.

A Boer patrol captured four native scouts and shot three of them.

Kritzinger's men have carried off all the horses in the Albany district, for which, as they were registered, Great Britain will have to pay $50,000. The raiders were civil to the innabitants of the district, though they commandered horses and food. They did not indulge in wanton destruction of property, and, in many cases, offered cash for the food they obtained.

The Boer invaders have cut the wires and there is no communication with the eastern districts of Cape Colony and Natal. DeWet is reported to have reached Senekal, northeast of Bloemfontein in Orange River colony.

TOWN FULL OF SMALLPOX.

Biddleville, N. C., Found to be Plague-Stricken.

Charlotte, March 16.—Ten cases of smallpox were discovered on Thursday one mile from town, at Biddleville, where Biddle University (colored) is located. Dr. Williams, colored, reported this morning to the chief of police that an eruptive disease was prevalent among the colored people of Biddleville, and two white physicians were immediately summoned to make a thorough investigation.

Ten fully developed cases were found and sent to the pest house. Others who had been exposed to the disease were arrested and placed in another part of the pest house to await developments. The authorities have decided to place two shifts of guards, four in each shift, in order to effect a strict quarantine. The quarantine covers the students in Biddle University, but not the professors.

It is stated that the reason of the delay in discovering the disease was on account of the false diagnosis of a colored physician, who pronounced the disease chickenpox. There is also one case among the whites, several days old.

Youthful Elopers Spanked.

Pineville, Ky., Special to Philadelphia Press.

Thomas Turner, aged 12, and Mary Wilson, aged 10, children of prominent farmers, attempted to get married yesterday. They mounted a horse and rode ten miles to the home of Rev. Sprakle, and asked to be married.

The preacher detained them until their fathers arrived. The children were taken to their homes and soundly spanked by their parents.

Illiterates Disfranchised.

Annapolis, March 16.—By a vote of 14 Democrats, which is a majority in the Maryland State Senate, the bill to disfranchise illiterates was passed in that body. By this action of the Senate Senator Gorman has won a victory, as the House of Delegates has heretofore acted favorably on the measure.

An Awful Outrage in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., March 16.—Ballie Crutchfield, a colored woman living near Rome, Smith county, was killed during the night by a mob who took her from her cabin, carried her to a bridge where she was bound, shot to death and thrown into the creek. The woman was suspected of having found and failed to return a lost purse containing $120.

Since last May the tallest skyscraper in New York has been in course of erection at Broad street and Exchange place. Ten thousand tons of steel have gone into the framework, which rests upon 100 lines of columns, each based on a separate steel caisson sunk to bed-rock.

Fire at Rockingham Wednesday night destroyed several buildings. Loss $10,000.

W. W. White, a Statesville weather man who has kept a record, finds that in 1900 there were 293 days on which no rain fell.

General DeWet says he will have independence or die in the saddle.

KENTUCKY TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Explosion of a Natural Gas Pipe Started a Fire That Burned Every Business House in Town 1,000 People Homeless

Cloverport, Ky., March 15.—In the biting air of yesterday the citizens of this place looked on, almost powerless to act, while fire destroyed $500,000 worth of property and left 1,000 persons, half the population, homeless. Every business house was burned and the distress of hundreds of women and children was relieved only when trains loaded with supplies arrived from Louisville and Henderson. By the bursting of a natural gas pipe in the kitchen of a private house, shortly after midnight, the building was set on fire. A high wind was blowing and the burning embers were carried to the immense tobacco warehouses owned by the American Tobacco Company. These buildings were soon wreathed in flames and efforts to save them were abandoned in order to fight the fire, which was spreading in all directions.

The tobacco company's plant, consisting of two stemmeries and 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco, every business house, together with all provisions and clothing, and over half the residences were destroyed.

THE PREACHER HORSE THIEF.

Stolen Animals Recovered and Identified by Their Owners.

Keyser, W. Va., March 16.—Deputy Sheriff J. A. Kimble, of Grant county, who arrested the "Rev." J. A. Graham, the self-confessed horse thief, now in jail here and with whom the pretended preacher became very confidential, telling him of a number of stolen horses and their whereabouts, has just returned from Braxton and Lewis counties, where two of the horses were stolen about two years ago and brought to the logging woods in the vicinity of Davis.

Mr. Kimble secured a description of the horses from Graham and went at once to Davis, where he succeeded in locating them and had held while he went to Braxton and Lewis counties to find the owners. He returned with them, and the horses were identified.

The Braxton county party from whom the horse was stolen told Kimble that Graham held a two weeks' protracted revival meeting in the church there, and made a great many converts, about the time the horses disappeared, but no one even suspected the devout "reverend" of being the thief.

It Was His Undershirt.

Kansas City Independent.

A young lady attending church one Sunday evening not long ago sat directly behind a tall, handsomely dressed stranger with a piece of raveling hanging to his collar. Being one of those generous hearted, whole-souled girls who grow up to be motherly old ladies—a friend to everybody in town—she thought how glad she would be if some kind hearted girl would do so much for her father were he to go to church with a raveling hanging down his back, so when the audience arose for prayer she concluded to pick it off. Carefully raising her hand she gave a little twitch, but there was more of it than she supposed and a foot or two more appeared. Setting her teeth she gave a pull and about a yard of that horrible thread hung down his back. This was getting embarrassing, but, determined, she gave it another yank, and discovered that she was unraveling his undershirt. Her embarrassment was so painful that chloroform could not have alleviated her suffering, nor a pint of powder hidden her blushes when the gentleman turned with an inquiring look to see what was tickling his neck.

New Prophet Creates Sensation.

London, March 16.—Advices received here from Mengo, Uganda, say there is considerable excitement in that part owing to the action of the Mohammed, or prophet, who has proclaimed himself there as the leader of a new doctrine. The new prophet's name is Muludzi Uganda. He is middle-aged, wears a long beard and is of impressive presence. He was the principal Islam teacher of the former Uganda Mohammedian King, who was a well-known Islamite. The new prophet recently spent 10 days in solitude in a forest and declares he was visited by an angel who charged him with a mission. The prophet's new doctrine is mainly on Mohammedian lines, but his followers are allowed three new vices in place of those previously permitted.

Claims to Be Christ.

Durham Herald.

A negro woman, who claims to be the second Christ and hails from no one knows where, is creating considerable excitement near Stagville. She has been in that community for about two weeks and has gathered about her a large following of negroes, who have quit their work and stand ready to obey her bidding at any and all times. The woman is a stranger in that section and will not tell her name or where she came from.

A Beautiful Calendar.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway has issued a superbly attractive Calendar for 1901. The Calendar can be obtained by addressing, R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway, Portsmouth, Va.

TRIAL OF THE JUDGES

IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDING BEGAN ON LAST THURSDAY.

JUDGE ALLEN MADE THE OPENING SPEECH.

Evidence Taking Begins—Major W. A. Guthrie Attorney for the Prosecution—A Partisan Trial for Political Purposes—The Defense Began Monday.

The impeachment trial of Judges Douglas and Furches began on Thursday, the 14th inst. The proceedings were limited for the day to the opening speech by Representative Allen of Wayne for the managers on the part of the House of Representatives. Judge Allen disclaimed the idea, which is plainly evident, that the prosecution is partisan, and its purpose political. His speech was very lengthy, filling nine ordinary newspaper columns.

Friday the trial again opened, with 48 Senators answering to roll call.

Senator Arrington offered an amendment to the Rules, No. 18, governing the trial, so as to permit adjournment at any time, without the formality of a roll-call, which was adopted.

The President announced that the court was ready to proceed with the trial

Mr. Guthrie: The first piece of evidence the prosecution will offer is a certified copy of the official oath of Robert M. Douglas, as Associate Justice and sworn to before the clerk of the court of Guilford county, in January, 1897. (The formal oath as signed by Justice Douglas, and certificate of clerk were then read by Mr. Guthrie.)

The next piece of evidence we will offer is a copy of the oath of David M. Furches, as Associate Justice and sworn to before A. C. Avery, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, January 1, 1895 (which was then read).

The next piece of evidence we offer is the oath of David Moffitt Furches as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and sworn to January 7, 1901, before Associate Justice Montgomery of the Supreme Court. (Read as others, with Secretary of State's certificate).

The next piece of evidence we offer is the certified transcript of record from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Perquimans county in the case of White.

Counsel for prosecution then offered a certified copy of the letter of attorney J. C. L. Harris making demand upon Auditor Ayer for the warrant upon the State Treasurer.

Counsel for defense objected (through Mr. Osborne) and the document was examined by them. Insisting upon this objection, the prosecution withdrew the certified copy and stated that they would later offer the original demand, Mr. Guthrie stating that they proposed to show that the demand for the warrant was made on October 10, 1900, and that none had been previously made.

"The next piece of evidence we offer," continued Mr. Guthrie, "is a certified copy of the mandamus writ issued to Ayer, auditor, and dated October 17, 1900 (which was read). Next, the mandamus writ issued to Worth, State treasurer, on the same (Read.)

The above documents were filed with the clerk of the court of impeachment, and it was announced by counsel for the prosecution that they would next introduce a witness, Mr. J. C. L. Harris.

Mr. Harris was called, but not being in court it was several minutes before he appeared.

In the meantime, Senator London suggested that the hours fixed for the court (10 to 1 and 3 to 6) be changed for this day and that court sit till 2 o'clock, and sent up an order to that effect.

Senator Foushee opposed this. We have fixed the hours for the sitting of this court, and they should be rigidly adhered to without change, unless there is some very unusual and important reason for it. His observation and experience had been that this course was always productive of the best results.

Senator London thereupon withdrew his order, and as it was nearly 1 o'clock the court adjourned to meet at the regular hour, 3 p. m.

Mr. J. C. L. Harris, who was the attorney for Theophilus White in his case against the Auditor and Treasurer was the first witness. He was examined by Hon. Cyrus B. Watson for the prosecution. Mr. Harris was on the stand for an hour and a half.

Mr. Watson—"Will you please inform the court as to what counsel appeared in the case of White against the Auditor and Treasurer?"

Mr. Harris—"No one but myself."

"Who appeared for the defendants?"

"Mr. F. H. Busbee and Mr. C. A. Cook."

"In what county was the suit instituted?"

"In Perquimans county."

"Where were the facts agreed upon?"

"In this city."

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE CAUCASIAN

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THE REDSHIRTS IN ACTION.

The present legislature was elected by violent, murderous and revolutionary methods, and they have done so many revolutionary things that conservative citizens are disgusted with the whole "lay out."

They claimed that the campaigns of 1898 and 1900 were revolutions, and indeed all of the proceedings since the redshirters came into power have been revolutionary, violent, malicious and vindictive

They have absolutely shown no regard for the rights of any one since they got control of the State by "force and fraud."

Indeed, knowing the methods by which the redshirters were elected and the anarchistic character of their campaigns it is not surprising to read the following account of their disgraceful conduct in the Senate a few days ago.

We clip these "interesting" proceedings from the Raleigh Post. The Senate had under discussion a proposition looking to the investigation of the conduct of the Blind Asylum at Raleigh.

The following is the Post's account of their orderly(?) and becoming(?) conduct :

"Later on in the debate when Mr. Gudger was interrupting Senator Lindsay (chairman of the special committee) Senator Brown arose and objected to the manner in which the Senator from Buncombe was "cross-examining Senators on this floor." Continuing, he said that Mr. Gudger had applied offensive remarks to members of the committee, and now he attempted to put Senators through an inquisitorial cross-examination while they are speaking. I protest that—"

Mr Gudger—"But I withdraw my offensive remarks."

Mr. Brown—"Yes, you withdraw them, but gentlemen do not like to hear such offensive and insulting language applied to them and then 'taken back.' It sticks, nevertheless."

"Mr Gudger—Well, so far as you are concerned, you can consider my remarks as not withdrawn if you like."

Mr Brown—"What's that? Do you mean to apply the remark you applied to the committee to me? If you do, sir, I tell you now I will hold you personally accountable. You shall not—"

The chair, (Mr. London)—"Senators must be respectful in their remarks to each other. The Sergeant at-Arms will preserve order."

Sergeant-at-Arms Smith then hurried to the scene and stood near the angry Senators and remained near them for several minutes.

The excitement became intense, and Senator Henderson rushed to the front and demanded that order be restored.'

Coming into power by violation and anarchy it seems that they are destined to go out in the same manner.

The conservative, law-abiding element in the State, without regard to past party affiliations, will be forced to unite on some common basis in order to rid the State of the disgrace and humiliation of the present anarchistic class in control.

Their high-handed, outrageous and revolutionary conduct has brought disgrace to North Carolina throughout the country.

STILL INCREASING OFFICES.

The Legislature of 1895 was condemned by the Democratic press for increasing the number of magistrates in the State.

The present Legislature has voted to increase the number of Judges in the State, thereby placing an unnecessary burden on the tax payers for the support of the extra officers. The present number of Judges is sufficient, if all of the Judges would do their full duty.

But the Redshirters want more offices to reward the "faithful" for their services in the campaign of anarchy and bloodshed.

The Raleigh Post in a recent issue says:

"The Legislature is 'piling up' the magistrates throughout the State, Craven county being provided with "one for every ten white voters in the county,' it is claimed.

"Will the law requiring each justice to be furnished with a copy of the Code and the Statutes be carried out? If so this branch of the printing job will be a nice, fat plum.

"P. S.—So many J. P's are a plum nuisance."

Probably not another Democratic paper will make any adverse comment on the action of the Redshirts. Anything done by the Democracy, however outrageous or contemptible must be concealed from public view, by the machine press.

But the people have good memories and now see through their hypocracy.

If it were right to condemn the Fusionists for increasing the number of magistrates, why are they not honest enough now to condemn the present Legislature?

But, it seems, that it depends on whose ox is gored.

It is a great wonder that the Redshirters did not increase the number of justices so that every one of their "faithful" could get an office.

WHY DOESN'T HE ANSWER ?

The following appeared in our issue of Feb. 21st, and it has not been answered up to this time:

'We asked the editor of the News and Observer last week to tell the people of North Carolina, as a matter of news, how much he and his had received at the hands of the Republican party. We have waited one whole week and he still hasn't answered. We again ask him the question, and hope this time he will not disappoint us; we also hope the editor of the News and Observer will not think we are impertinent in asking the question."

Our readers already know that the recent session of the legislature increased the number of judical districts from twelve to sixteen This necessitates the appointment by the governor of four new Superior Court Judges and four new Solicitors. It is confidently said that one old acquaintance, Mr. Francis D Winston will be one of the new judges. Francis D. is a redshirt man from the wild woods of Bertie, the original George White—supremacy man in fact. Considering his long desire to be judge and his party services in recent campaigns, who shall say that he will not make a red-hot Judge and grease a Democratic bench?

There is nothing like selecting your job and going for it till you get it, if you can get it the way you want it, you will like it better; but if you get it at all, you will feel sort o'satisfied. Winston, though deprived twenty years ago of the prospective "pleasure of riding the district" with a negro Solicitor, will doubtless be "able to sit up and take nourishment" riding the district alone. In justice to him, we must suspect that to be a judge was this man's desire; howbeit, he would not have rejected White's companionship as a condition precedent

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The legislature adjourned last Friday to April 3d, and most of the members of the House have returned to their homes. The Senate is sitting as a court of impeachment for the trial of Judges Furches and Douglas. Of course the managers on the part of the House are here with an able and varied array of counsel prosecuting the judges, and now and then one sees some linger ing member of the House not officially charged with a part in the prosecution, sitting around with vulture-like expectancy of appointment to some of the new created judicial positions.

The impeachment trial is in progress, the witness for the defense being now on the stand. The opening speech for the prosecution was made at the beginning by Judge Allen, of Goldsboro. The opening speech for the Judges was made by Ex Judge William P. Bynum, Jr., of Greensboro Judge Bynum's speech was one of the ablest legal arguments ever delivered in this State.

Ex-Congressman John S. Henderson, now a member of the Legislature, launched out recently in a very laudatory speech of Grover Cleveland. It will be remembered that Mr. Henderson professed, at one time, great loyalty to the doctrine of free silver, but when defeated for Congress by Mr. Shuford he publicly denounced the free silver idea. The modern Democrat can change quick.

Look at the label on your paper this week and if you are behind with your subscription kindly send the amount in at once with your renewal.

WILKES COUNTY BONDS NOT VALID.

The North Carolina Courts Decision Sustained.

Washington, March 18.—The United States Supreme Court today rendered its opinion in the case of the commissioners of Wilkes county, North Carolina vs, Coler, involving the validity of bonds issued by Wilkes county in aid of the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad in 1899, under State laws passed in 1868, 1879 and 1881. The principal question involved was whether the United States Courts in passing upon the case should accept the construction of the State Supreme Court in the matter. Justice Harlan handed down the Court's opinion holding the State Court's construction to be binding.

The State Court had held that under the State Constitution a yea and nay vote by the legislature in authorizing the indebtedness was mandatory. Such a course had not been pursued in authorizing the bonds, and the contention was made that it was immaterial. The effect of today's decision is opposed to the validity of the bonds.

Proposed Negro Colony Near Atlanta.

Atlanta March 16 —A movement is taking definite form to establish near Atlanta a colony to be composed of and governed exclusively by members of the negro race. The movement was started by the "Benevolent Eenterprise," of Atlanta, of which Rev. Edmund Bibbs is President. This is an organization composed of about 500 families, and a majority of these, it is said, favor the project. In speaking of the matter the President of the organization says:

"We desire to establish for ourselves a colony about seven miles out of the city on a tract of land big enough to build a town, have it incorporated, and governed by our own people, and then establish the enterprises for making a livelihood. We hope to complete the work of organization within seven months."

THE LAW MAKERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

titions, separate the hospital and grounds from the prison and grounds, and are required to advise with the superintendents of the three hospitals as to what is best for the safety and welfare of the patients.

Section 4. The board shall appoint a skilled physician. He shall hold office for four years, but may be removed for incompetency or infidelity to his trust.

He is also required by section 5 to make a study of phrenology and crime, and make biennial report to the board, who shall report to the Governor and General Assembly.

Section 5 also provides that the superintendents shall be an advisory board. They are allowed their traveling expenses, to be paid by their respective institutions.

Section 7 appropriates $5,000 annually for support of said hospital, and $3,000 is appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act.

BILLS PASSED THIRD READING.

A bill to pay counsel when employed by the State institutions. This bill was introduced in the Senate at the request of the Governor. No counsel to be employed without getting the consent of the Governor.

House bill relative to the board of managers of the Court of Impeachment of the House to make their report to the Governor of the State instead of to the House of Representatives.

Senate bill to require the street car companies to use vestibuled cars and fenders on all cars in use in North Carolina.

To establish a pension board in Madison county.

To correct errors and mistakes in plats of land entry.

To establish graded schools in the town of Clayton.

Joint resolution to pay the enrolling clerk and his assistants per diem of $4 for four days, to finish up his work and turn the same over to the State Librarian.

The Code Commission bill as passed the House and sent to the Senate was sent back to the House for concurrence in Senate amendments. The bill was discussed at considerable length and every phase was fully presented. The House finally concurred in the Senate amendments by a vote of 33 in the affirmative and 10 in the negative.

FRIDAY.

Senate—Among the bills which passed final reading was the one providing for the continued keeping of dangerous insane at the penitentiary.

The bill to abolish the enrolling clerk's office, placing the work in the hands of the Secretary of State, allowing him to appoint clerks to perform the duties of enrolling clerk, was tabled.

Little else was done of interest to the people.

House—Only a few bills passed the House, among them being the following:

House bill allowing the city of Monroe, Union county, to issue bonds and to refund its indebtedness.

Senate bill to incorporate the town of Pinehurst, in Moore county, and to provide for the general management thereof.

House bill relating to the drainage of certain low lands in Catawba county.

A resolution to pay Zebulon Curtis, clerk to the committee, the sum of $8.40 rent for typewriter and stationery used in the discharge of his duties.

House bill relating to merchants' tax and fees of register of deeds.

A supplemental act to the revenue bill to correct certain clerical errors.

An act authorizing the city of Charlotte to appropriate a fund sufficient to meet the requirements of the Carnegie gift of $25,000 for the establishment of a free library for that city.

Resolution to pay the employes and laborers of the House five dollars additional for extra services. The resolution was amended so as not to apply to the clerks.

At 10:30 the House adjourned to re-assemble April 3, 1901.

Tragic Burning of a Car.

Missoula, Mont., March 16.—At Olive, a station forty-five miles west of Missoula, a special car containing the Ed Davis Uncle Tom's Cabin Co., was burned today, four members of the company losing their lives.

The car was attached to the regular east-bound train, due to arrive in Missoula at 9:30 a m. Shortly after leaving Plaines, the car was discovered to be on fire in the sleeper department, and before the alarm could be given the whole car was in flames.

Most of the company escaped without injury and they stood guard at the doors of the car and seized the unfortunated whose night clothes were burning as they ran from their berths and rolled them in blankets One, crazed with pain, enveloped in flames, broke through the cordon at the door, ran and jumped into the river, from which he was with difficulty rescued.

Mr. Carnegie Gives $20,000 to Charlotte N. C.

Charlotte, N. C., March 18.—Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburg philanthropist, has offered the city of Charlotte twenty thousand dollars with which to ereet a library building The offer is based on the conditions that the city will donate a free site and establish an annual fund of $2,500 for the maintenance of the library. The offer will doubtless be accepted.

The President's Trip.

President McKinley and his Cabinet will leave Washington on April 28th for a tour of the United States. They will go as far west as San Francisco. The ostensible abject of the trip is to witness the launching of the battleship Ohio. An interesting incident of the trip will be the meeting of Mr. McKinley and President Diaz, of Mexico, at El Paso, Texas, where the two Presidents will shake hands on the border lines of the sister republics.

TRIAL OF THE JUDGES.

(Continued from First Page.)

"Was the Auditor and Treasurer present?"

Capt. Chas. M. Cook, for the defense, objected to this question. In the answer he said the prosecution referred to the agreed case and no objection was made.

President Turner said he thought the question competent.

Mr. Harris—"They were not present."

"Who agreed on the facts?"

"Mr. Busbee and myself."

"Were you present when the affidavits were signed?"

"I drew them, but was not present when sworn to before Mr. Cade."

"What was done with the papers after they were made out and sworn to?"

"They were sent to Judge Starbuck at Washington, N. C., I think."

"You sent them to him somewhere in the first district?"

"Yes."

"Do you remember the date the facts agreed upon were sworn to?"

"I do not."

"The case was then carried to the Supreme Court, was it not?"

"After the decision by Judge Starbuck."

"Was the Attorney General consulted about the case?"

"I think not."

"Did the court render a decision at that time?"

"I think so. In May 1900."

"When was the next time you took any steps toward enforcing the judgment?"

"I don't remember. It was in the fall along towards October."

"What was the first thing you did?"

"I had a talk with the now dead Chief Justice. I next asked the court to issue a peremptory mandamus. The Chief Justice or Judge Furches—I do not recall which—asked me if I had given the other side notice. I said I did not think they were entitled to notice. I thought that having a final judgment by the court I was entitled to mandamus. The court insisted that I notify the other side. All the members of the court were present. I then telegraphed Mr. Cook, counsel for defendants. Mr. Cook waived notice, and said I was entitled to the mandamus. Judge Furches wanted to know if I had an affidavit. The court declined to hear the matter without an affidavit."

"Did you refuse to make an affidavit?"

"I did not. I did not have one with me."

"And did you make an affidavit?"

"I did not."

"Why did you not make out an affidavit?"

"I had a reason in my mind. I never intended to make an affidavit."

This answer was objected to by Capt. Cook and Mr. Osborne, who asked that the question be stricken out. They held that the statement was not communicated to the court. They maintained that the intent of the witness was not to be considered.

Capt. Cook stated that the question must sooner or later be settled and he asked to know in what manner an appeal could be taken from the ruling of a presiding officer.

President Turner here stated that the witness could not testify as to intent.

Senator Woodard desired to know that when a member of the court was in doubt as to a ruling what should he do. He ask if a division could be called and whether the matter would be settled in open or executive session.

Senator London said that when a question of evidence was under consideration the presiding officer decided, though a member could call for a division, and if sustained by one-fifth of the members of the court could appeal. He said this was the rule in both the Johnson and Holden impeachment trials.

Mr. Woodard—"Is any discussion permitted in calling for a division."

Mr. London—"A call for a division is made without discussion. It is not necessary to go into executive session."

Mr. Watson, of connsel for the prosecution, said he was inclined to think that on the motion of any Senator the court could go into executive session. It is proper to do this on any question.

Mr. Foushee—"Either side ought to have the right to appeal from the ruling of the chair. I give notice that I will make a motion to amend the rules to this effect."

The question as to whether the witness ever intended to issue an affidavit was withdrawn by Mr. Watson.

"The court refused your motion a second time unless based on an affidavit?"

"They declined to hear me."

"What did you do next?"

"I called on Col. Kenan, clerk of the court, demanded that he issue the writ."

"You did that in writing?"

"Colonel Kenan required that it be made in writing." (The letter to Col. Kenan was here shown in evidence.)

"What was your next step?"

"That was the last thing I did concerning the writ. I left the city and was gone a week."

"You talked to the auditor and treasurer about this matter and reported to the court that they were instructed not to audit or warrant this claim, did you not?"

"I think I stated on the second appearance before the court that the auditor and treasurer would not pay unless the writ was issued and served on them. I said the governor so informed them."

Did you say that if they did not the jail door would be opened to them?"

"No."

"Did you say that the governor warned them not to pay?"

"I did not. I don't remember saying anything of the kind."

"Did you talk to Judge Furches?"

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA



Mr. Isaac Brock, Born in Buncombe Co., North Carolina, March 1, 1788, Says: "I attribute my extreme old age to the use of Peruna."

Born before United States was formed.
Saw 22 Presidents elected.
Pe-ru-na has protected him from all sudden changes.
Veteran of four wars.
Shod a horse when 99 years old.

Always conquered the grippe with Pe-ru-na.
Witness in a land suit at age of 110 years.
Believes Pe-ru-na the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

Isaac Brock, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived 111 years. He now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas.

In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience.

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper remedy for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate.

"During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds, catarrh and diarrhœa. I had always supposed these affections to be different diseases, but in reading Dr. Hartman's books I have found out that these affections are the same and that they are properly called catarrh.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for la grippe and found it to be just the thing.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Pe-ru-na, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy.

Very truly yours,
Isaac Brock,

For a free book on catarrh, address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

"I never did off the bench"

"Did you talk to Judge Douglas?"

"I spoke to him once while passing him at the corner of the capitol. He said I reckon you will get your money while talking to him about the case."

"Was that before you got the writ?"

"I think so."

"You made no effort to get the writ until the fall term of the court?"

"No. As soon as I got the accounts I asked for the writ."

"As counsel for White, you got the writ and the pay, did you not?"

"Yes."

"Did Judge Furches say that he could not issue the writ because there was nothing on which to grant it?"

Mr. F. H. Busbee, for the defense, objected to this question and the objection was sustained.

"Did Judge Furches say why he could not issue the writ?"

"Nothing more than his question to me as to whether I had an affidavit. He or the Chief Justice, I don't recall which, said he could not act unless there was something before the court to proceed on."

"Did you exhibit the claims for salary and mileage?"

"I did not, though I had them at the time."

Senator Woodard—"At what time was this?"

Mr. Watson—"At the October term of the court, when the writ was issued."

Mr. Watson to the witness—"At the time you sent the papers to Judge Starbuck had you determined in what county you would have the case tried?"

The defense objected to this question, and it was withdrawn.

"Well, was the case made up, and more than a skeleton case?"

Objection was again made to this question by Captain Cook. He said no objection was made in answer to the records and the agreed case. He said the prosecution was seeking to attack this record after having filed it themselves.

Mr. Watson for the defense, said that the prosecution intended to attack this record.

Mr. C. M. Busbee said the record had been filed by the prosecution, because it was the foundation of the case and that the prosecution did not admit its validity.

Mr. Bynum, for the defense, said the respondents were responsible for the case agreed as it came to them. He said they were not responsible for what took place between Judge Starbuck and counsel. He said he did not see how the prosecution could connect the respondents with what took place between Judge Starbuck and counsel. He said it was manifestly unfair to hold them responsible for something they knew nothing about and with which they had nothing to do.

Mr. Watson, for the prosecution, said that this submission of controversy without objection, had been heard in a remote county; that all parties agreed to the case, the facts in which were sworn to in the governor's office; that the case was decided before Judge Starbuck without argument; that within five days after the records were sworn to they were sent to Perquimans county with a judgment already made out and papers to carry the case to the Supreme Court. Instructions were given to hurry up the decision.

Mr. Bynum—"I submit to the court that such an argument is not fair. Counsel are arguing the matter that we object to. I say that this is not treating the defendants with justice. It is not right to inject such statements into this trial."

President Turner held that the transcript in the case was competent evidence.

The letter which Mr. Harris sent to the clerk of the court of Perquimans accompanying the agreed case was identified by the witness.

Col. Harris was given a rigid cross examination, after which Mr. E. B. Perry, Clerk of the Superior Court of Perquimans county, and Col. Thomas S. Kenan, Clerk of the Supreme Court, B. R. Lacy, State Treasurer, and Dr. B. F. Dixon, State Auditor, were called to the witness stand and given a thorough examination, their testimony requiring more space than we can give in this issue.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

The morning session was wholly taken up by the able, carefully prepared opening speech of Hon W. P. Bynum, of counsel for the defence.

The afternoon session of the court was devoted to the examination of Chief Justice Furches, who was called to the witness stand by Mr. B. F. Long, of counsel for the defense, at 3:05 o'clock, immediately after the roll call. 42 Senators being present.

In response to questions by counsel the venerable Chief Justice gave a brief history of his professional and official career, stating that he was born in Davie county, N. C., where he resided until 1866, during which year he removed to Statesville, which has been his home for the last thirty-five years.

He received his Superior Court license in 1858, and began the practice of law at Mocksville, the county-seat of Davie county, which practice he continued, at Mocksville and Statesville, until 1875, when he was elected a judge of the Superior Court to fill the unexpired term of Judge Mitchell.

His present term on the Supreme Court bench began in January, '95, having been elected at the November (1894) election to be Associate Justice. He qualified as Chief Justice to succeed William T. Faircloth, deceased, on January 7, 1901, by appointment of the Governor.

Q—"How many cases involving title to office have been before you since you have been on the Supreme Court bench?"

A.—"Quite a number. I took no special note of the number, however, until these proceedings came up. Since this matter was taken up I have made a memoranda in response to request of counsel."

Mr. Long then requested the witness to state the title and nature of the cases known as the "office-holding" cases, in response to which the Calef Justice made the following statement:

"During the first term after I qualified as Associate Justice (at the February term) there were only two cases of this character, viz: Ewart vs. Jones (116 N. C. Reports), involving the title to the office of judge of the criminal court of the western district. That case was decided in favor of the plaintiff. Chief Justice Faircloth wrote the opinion, and there was no dissent thereto by any of the judges.

"The next case was that of Cook vs. Mears, from Wilmington, involving the title to the judgeship of the eastern criminal court district. That was decided in favor of Mears, and I wrote the opinion of he court."

Q—"Who were the justices on the bench at that time?"

A—"Faircloth, Chief Justice, and Associate Justices Avery, Montgomery, Clark and myself."

Continuing, the witness said:

"At the next term (117 N. C. Reports) the case of Sanford vs. Ellington was decided. The case involved the title to the office of State Librarian. I wrote the opinion. It was shown that a quorum was not present in the legislative session at which Stanford claimed to be elected, and the case was decided in favor of the incumbent, Ellington The same justices were on the bench then

"The next case, as I recollect, was that of Wood vs. Bellamy (120 N. C. Reports), involving the control of the Central Hospital for the insane at Raleigh. When this case was decided Judge Avery's term had expired and Justice Douglas had succeeded him. Judge Montgomery wrote the opinion in that case, and there was no dissent. It was decided according to the law laid down in the case of decisions following that case.

There were two other cases on the docket at that term involving the same question—that of the control of the Western Hospital for the insane at Morganton and of the Eastern Hospital at Goldsboro, all reported in the 120th North Carolina Report, and decided percuriam, being governed by the case of Wood vs. Bellamy.

The effect of these decisions was to retain the existing (Democratic management and defeat the claims of the (fusion) contestants.

It was hold that the changing of names of offices only did not change the duties or service, and the court held that the attempt of the legislature to do that was not lawful—according to the decision of Hoke vs. Henderson. All the justices concurred in these opinions.

The next case was Ward vs. Elizabeth City (121 N. C.)

This was an action involving claims to salary of an office, but not to the title of the office itself. That was decided for the defendant. Judge Clark wrote the opinion and was unanimous. No dissent.

The next case was that of Caldwell vs. Wilson—a case that has had some notoriety. Governor Russell had suspended Messrs J. W. Wilson and Otho Wilson from the office of Railroad Commissioner. Mr. Caldwell brought action and it was decided in defendant's favor. Judge Clark wrote the opinion. This opinion was not unanimous; Justice Douglas, myself and Justice Montgomery concurred with Judge Clark, Judge Faircloth dissented.

Chief Justice Furches mentions many other similar cases, most of the decisions being favorable to the Democratic contestants. In reference to the case of White vs. Auditor he says:

Next case was that of White vs. State Auditor.

This was the case in which the mandamus was issued. I wrote the opinion and Judges Clark and Montgomery dissented.

White vs. Murray, involving title to office of clerk of criminal court of Madison county. White (plaintiff) was clerk of the Superior Court, and he claimed the appointment of defendant was taking his rights away. Decided for plaintiff. No dissent. Judge Clark concurred.

In McCaull vs. Gardner (126 N C., 173). I wrote the opinion. Judge Clark concurred.

In McCaul vs. Webb (122 N. C., 760), involving claim to fees, the case was decided in favor of defendant. I wrote the opinion. Judge Clark concurred.]

In Mott vs. Commissioners of Forsyth county, involving right to have a grand jury in the Superior Court of that county, I wrote the opinion, holding there must be a grand jury, although there was criminal court in that county. Judges Clark and Montgomery dissented.

(Continued on Third Page.)

Chronic Diseases



It is on this class of diseases that sufferers experiment, and not only the sufferers themselves but doctors as well. All sorts of drugs and patent medicines and "family remedies" are tried; medical "Institutes" and "Companies" are resorted to but the condition becomes worse rather than better.

It is the nature of the disease itself, together with all its complications, which must be studied before any system of treatment can be prescribed. It is an individual personal treatment which is needed in every chronic case, whether it be Loss of Manly Vigor, Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poisoning, or any form of Genital or Urinary Complaint It is such treatment that Dr. Hathaway gives his patients, and such treatment only.

That his method is right has been proved by the uniformity and invariability of his cures for the past 21 years, a record which has placed him far in advance of all other specialists in the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

Call at his office or write him for free consultation and advice, for a copy of his new 64-page book, "Manliness, Vigor, Health," and self-examination symptom blank.

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Raleigh, N. C., March 21, 1901.

Entered at the Post Office in Raleigh, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

Cotton sold here yesterday from 8¼ to 8½ cents.

The Pennsylvania coal miners are again threatening to strike.

The storm has about blown over in China Many of the armies have been withdrawn.

We had never heard until this week that Mr. F. M. Simmons was a "righteous consideration."

The weather man has promised mild weather for the rest of the month.

Jeff Hill his wife and five children were burned to death in their home near Wellston, O., Monday night.

We call our readers' attention to the new advertisement of Whiting Bros., which appears in another column of this paper. They are of the leading clothing firms of Raleigh, and you should call and examine their stock when in the city.

The peace conference between Gen. Kitchener and the Burgher leaders in South Africa for the purpose of reaching an understanding that would end the hostilities have come to naught, and the Boer war will be continued.

Committed Suicide

Charlotte, N. C., March 19.—Mr. John R. Ashe, a prominent citizen of Yorkville, S. C. committed suicide last night by jumping into a well. Despondency is said to have been the cause of the rash act.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HILLSBORO.

Several Stores Burned—Old Revolutionary Landmark Destroyed—Losess Reach $4,000

Fire at Hillsboro Friday night destroyed property valued at $4,000.

The fire was incendiary, it being the second time that the identical property has been fired since the beginning of the year.

The fire was started in an old warehouse building owned by Jas. Webb, and situated just in the rear of the post office and other buildings owned by James A. Cheek. From the Webb property the fire communicated to that owned by Cheek, and in a very short time about half of the block facing the court house was on fire. By heroic efforts on the part of the citizens some property within a few feet of the fire was saved.

In addition to the building Mr. Webb lost about two cars of fertilizer. It is estimated that his loss is about two thousand dollars. The Cheek building was really three in one, the post office and a merchant by the name of S. E. Cole occupying two of the store rooms, and the other one being vacant. All of the mail books, safe, etc., were saved from the post office building, and there will be very little financial loss to the government. The store of Mr. Cole was also saved, but was considerably damaged. The loss of Mr. Cheek will be somewhere in the neighborhood of two thousand dollars. There was practically no insurance on any of the property.

The building in which the fire originated was a part of the property used by General Cornwallis for his headquarters during the revolutionary war. Some years ago other property used by General Cornwallis was destroyed, and this building was the last of the old revolutionary property with the exception of one building that has been rebuilt, the old timbers being used. The part of the building where the fire was started was not in use and there can be no doubt as to it being incendiary. The other attempt to burn the property, only a few weeks ago, was started in the same place. Some think that there is a movement on foot to burn the town, and it is probable that detectives will be sent there.

Cost of Queen Victoria's Funeral.

London, March 16 h.—A supplementary estimate issued today by the government shows that the expenses of Queen Victoria's funeral amounted to $35,000.

MILLIONS GIVEN AWAY.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on all druggists and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed or price refunded

Bug Death.

Bug-death is a patented, non-poisonous powder, and is entirely different from anything that has ever been placed on the market, and overcomes all the objections to the deadly poisons that the farmers have been obliged to use in the past.

The farmers who used Bug-death last season on potatoes had a larger crop that sold at a higher price than those of their brother farmers who did not use Bug-death, but who did use the poisonous paris-green. Use according to directions and wonderfully pleasing results will follow. For potatoes we recommend using 12½ lbs. of Bug-death to per acre to an application. Julius Lewis Hardware, Co., State Agents.

BRAVE MEN FALL

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in the loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, rundown feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50cts at all drug stores. Every bottle guaranteed.

Trial of the Judges.

(Continued from Second Page.)

In Mott vs. Griffith, involving title to solicitorship of criminal court of Forsyth, Griffith won. Unanimous court; no dissent

In Wilson vs. Neal, involving court clerkship, Neal being clerk of county court, it was decided in favor of Neal. Unanimous decision: no dissent.

Q.—"Judge, please state whether in arriving at the conclusions you did arrive at, you were influenced in any way by political affiliations of parties to these actions, or by political or party bias, or whether you were influenced at all in any way except by the questions of constitutional and statutory law and statutory law and questions arising under the Acts of 1895, 1897 and 1899?"

A.—"I am satisfied that I was not; that I was never influenced in those cases by any such considerations as politics or political or party bias. While in some of the cases I necessarily knew the politics of parties, it was never allowed to influence me and I would have much preferred not to have known anything of that nature."

Q.—"State that if, at the request of your counsel, you have been able to learn and note the number of those cases decided favorably to parties of opposite politics to you and those vice versa."

A.—"I never noted or paid any attention until this thing has been in hand; but since, at request of counsel, I have noted that there is a majority of cases I have acted on, decided against the party I affiliated with in politics. But I had never noted or thought of this until recently, when I looked the matter up, at request of my counsel."

Q—"State whether or not, in any of these opinions you have written, that you have had any desire or purpose to treat any act of the Legislature contemptuously or bring the Legislature into contempt."

A.—"I never have" (positively). "As an independent judge, I considered it my right and duty to say when I thought an act unconstitutional, and I never doubted that the court had the right to say so when an act was thought to be unconstitutional."

"I have tried to avoid passing on the constitutionality of acts unless it was to fortify or strengthen a decision I had made."

Q.—"Now, as to the case of White vs. State Auditor, I wish you would state the matter in your own way.

A.—"I refer to Clark Kenan as to dates. The case was docketed at fall term, 1899. It was asked to be advanced. It was advanced, both sides asking for it, and argued during fall term of court. It went over by an advisari and was decided at the next term. I knew nothing more of it after it was decided. It was then near the spring term and I went home, and knew nothing more of it until (fall) term of court.

"One day after the meeting of the fall term of court, Mr. Harris, acting as attorney for plaintiff, came into court for a writ of mandamus. Said Ayer would not give him a warrant and Worth would not pay claim without it.

"He did not say against whom he wanted it. I think I asked Mr. Harris if he had given written notice. He said 'no.'

"I said, 'there is nothing before the court: the case has gone off the docket.'

Judge Montgomery said, 'why don't you go to the clerk if you want a mandamus?'

"Mr. Harris walked out of court.

"I heard nothing for a while, until one day, after the conference. Chief Justice Faircloth said to Mr. Harris: 'Have you given notice to the other side?'

"Harris replied, 'no.'

"Well,' said the Chief Justice, 'we cannot hear you.'

"Harris then went off. In a day or two Harris again appeared in court and so did attorney C. A Cook. Harris said he had come back for a mandamus, adding that Cook was with him, counsel for the other side and that he waived notice.

"Clerk Kenan said: "Loge Harris has been bothering me about a mandamus in this case of White vs Treasurer. He, (Harris) never made proper application to me (Kenan) before now, and now I mean to give him the writ.'

"I said well, I think it is your duty to do it.'

"A few days after that (after supper one evening in my room) Judge Faircloth came to my room with a typewritten form of mandamus.

"He (Faircloth) came in with the form of mandamus, and he has given me this paper and asked me to look over it and see if it is correct.'

"I then looked at the paper, and suggested that there ought to be some changes made.

"Judge Faircloth said: 'Well, you take your pencil and interline it.' I believe I did take out my pencil and wrote what I considered would be a proper form.

"While I was writing, he (Faircloth) retired to his room to take a smoke and asked me to bring into his room when I had finished it.

"I took it to his room and handed it to him, and he read it and said: "It is all right."

"I then wrote something additional on it at his suggestion, my name, I think. I left the typewritten copy and my copy with Judge Faircloth—and that is the last I have heard of it until this trial."

Q—"At that time had there been any differences between the judges at the conferences in the court room up to the time Judge Faircloth asked you to make that copy of the form?

A.—"None, except as to the appearance of Harris that I spoke of."

"Col. Kenan came to my room and gave me a typewritten paper which has been styled here a 'protest' and non concurring opinion."

When we met Judge Clark said: "I suppose you have all gotten my opinion and protest."

"All the court responded that they had, I think.

"After some talk about the matter, Judge Faircloth stated that he wanted the protest and non-concurring opinion filed and spread on the minutes, and published in the next volume of the Supreme Court Reports

"I told him that would not be done with my consent, because there was nothing before the court now, the case having been disposed of.

"All the other judges concurred, and Judge Montgomery said more than I did.

"Judge Montgomery turned to him and said:

"You have been filing political opinions here long enough, and it is time it was stopped.'

"Montgomery was sitting on the same side of the table with Clark and faced him when he made that statement. The matter was dismissed from discussion soon after.

"Col. Kenan came in subsequently and said he wanted more instructions about the matter.

"I told him there was nothing further now before the court in that case; that I had no objection to telling him what I did before, that I thought he had the right, and that it was his duty to issue the writ under the circumstances he had detailed to him. But I would have nothing further officially to do with it.

"Judge Faircloth expressed himself to the same effect

"Col. Kenan again came and insisted on instructions. I said to him that I had already said to him all I had to say, and asked him if he thought I would not stick to what I told him.

"He said, 'Oh, no, but that the thing was troubling him and he wanted more instruction.

"Judge Douglas then took a paper from his desk or table and read it to Colonel Kenan. Although I have no means of knowing positively it was essentially the same as the contents of the one in evidence, my opinion is that that is so.

"I later learned that the writ had been issued, and that was all I knew of its being issued and served and the money paid.

"Some time after that—after the writ was issued and money paid—Judge Clark said:

'Well, as you would not let me file and print my protest, I'd like to have the copies back.'

"Judge Montgomery handed him his copy. I and Judge Douglas and Faircloth did not have ours with us. But I said to him:

'Owing to what has been said about this matter, I prefer to keep mine.'

"I never saw Judge Clark's copy, and I know I never carried my copy to the court room. I locked it up in my desk, and there it remained till I brought it here in court yesterday."

(Continued next week.)

Taken From the Sheriff and Hanged.

Nashville, Tenn., March 17.—At Tiptonville, in Lake county, last night a mob hanged Ike Fitzgerald to a tree near the court house. The negro was charged with assault on a white girl, Miss Minnie Davenport, nineteen years old, and a trial jury had just reported that they could not agree and had been discharged. A different verdict had been expected, and a mob seized the prisoner before the sheriff could hurry him from the court room and hanged him to the first tree.

The crime for which he suffered was committed several weeks ago on the banks of Reel Foot Lake, near Tiptonville. Miss Davenport, while passing a lonely spot, was assaulted by a negro who was mending fishing nets and the pursuing posse arrested Fitzgerald as the guilty person.

A special to the Atlanta Constitution from Lavonia, Ga., says: "Jno. Hunter, a negro, charged with assaulting the five-year-old daughter of J. E. Conwell, escaped from the captors, last night, while being taken to the Hartwell jail. In pursuing Hunter, Mr. Conwell accidently shot Henry A. Singleton, one of those guarding Hunter, but the wound is not fatal. Two posses are pursuing the negro."

RED HOT FROM THE GUN

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman, of Newark, Mich., in the civil war. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures cuts, bruises, burns and boils, felons, corns, skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by druggists.

A Nice Spring Suit of Clothes.

Will be given free to anyone who will sell only 100 packets seeds for us at 5c each No money required in advance. Write us a postal saying you accept this offer, and we will mail the seeds to you at once.

T. J. King Co., Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

MRS. HART WILL BRING SUIT.

Mother of the Convict After the Boards of the Commissioners for the Death of Son.

Winston, March 16.—The mother of Rand Hart, the convict who was beaten to death last week by Pink Fulton, a county guard, today employed counsel to bring suit against the individual members of the present and former boards of commissioners for the death of her son. Damages will be placed at $20,000. Her lawyers claim that the two county supervisors have never given bond as required by law and that there is no record that the supervisor over Fulton was ever elected. The mother of Hart learned that she could not sue the county.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

Several Girls Killed.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 16.—The Noich Norman shoe factory and the Richardson, Roberts & Byrnes overall and shirt factory were destroyed by fire this afternoon, causing the death probably of several persons. All the victims are girls and were employed in the shirt factory.

Miss Louise Esiondau, aged 20 is known to be dead. Florence Terry and Miss Mamie Berry leaped from the third story window of the Noich Norman building, and were caught by firemen in a net. They are badly burned. John Fried, a fireman, was severely injured. Loss $100,000.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Halls Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

NOTICE OF SEIZURE.

Notice is hereby given of seizure of the following property for violation of the internal revenue laws of the United States:

At Franklinton, N C, Feb. 26, 1901, 10 gallons corn whiskey, of Jos May.

At Patterson's Bridge, 3 barrels of corn whiskey, 140 gallons, as property of unknown.

At Elm City, N. C, March 11. 1901, 5 packages of corn whiskey, 1937 gallons, distillery premises and apparatus of registered grain distillery, No. 2,982 and 6 packages of corn whiskey, 283 5 gallons and one package 11 gallons, as property of E. A. Norris.

At Star, N. C. March 6, 1901, 8 bbls and 2 kegs of corn whiskey, about 360 gallons, as property of B Auman.

At Star, N. C., March 15, 1901, still and fixtures etc., and 9 bbls. of corn whiskey, about 400 gallons, as property of B. Auman.

Persons claiming the above property will file their claims with me in my office within thirty days as required by law, or the same will be forfeited to the use of the United States.

March 18, 1901,

E. C. Duncan, Collector.
By J P. H. Adams, Deputy Collector, Raleigh, N. C.

MILEAGE TICKETS REDUCED.

Seaboard Air Line Railway one thousand mile tickets are now sold from all points on its lines at rate of $25.00, including those previously sold in the State of Florida at $30,000. These tickets are good over the entire Seaboard Air Line Railway system and are honored between Richmond and Washington by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and Pennsylvania railroads, between Portsmouth and Baltimore by the Baltimore Steam Packet Company (Bay Line) and between Clinton and Columbia, S. C., by the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad All tickets which have been sold at $25,00 and endorsed "not good in State of Florida" will be honored over the entire system, including lines in Florida, regardless of such endorsements.



The Man With the Ax

NEEDS CLOTHES THAT WILL WEAR.

This is the kind

WHITING BROS.

Make a Specialty of, at Popular Prices. Men's and Boy's Shoes, 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.



Lonely Homes

A home is never complete without children. Yet many homes are childless. Many wives are desolate for the lack of a child to love. Their lives are aimless—void of the high motives of motherhood. While barrenness is causing incalculable sadness and sorrow, it exists in most cases on account of some little female trouble, which Wine of Cardui would speedily set right. This pure Wine regulates the disordered female organs by building up the worn out nerves and regulating the menstrual flow. It restores the fallen womb to its proper place. By strengthening the generative organs, it makes pregnancy possible where barrenness exists. You can depend on

WINE OF CARDUI

Suffering women all over the land have been depending on it for seventy-five years. No more convincing proof can be given than the testimony of Mrs. Benson, who is only one of thousands of women to whom Wine of Cardui has brought a permanent cure. Many cases of miscarriage—that trouble which robs mothers of their hopes—have been avoided by timely use of the Wine. You are asked to try Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught, its companion medicine. Nine out of ten cases of female trouble, barrenness included, yield to them. All druggists sell $1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

Vandervoort, Ark., April 2, 1900.

Last May I had a miscarriage, which was followed by flooding. I read your Almanac and my husband got me a bottle of Wine of Cardui and it stopped my flooding and restored my fallen womb to its place. Now I am cured after taking three bottles and have another to take which I got this morning. I am expecting to become a mother and Wine of Cardui will be my doctor. Mrs. MARY L. BENSON.

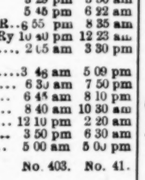
For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms: "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga Tenn.

CANCER

Sufferers from this horrible malady nearly always inherit it—not necessarily from the parents, but may be from some remote ancestor, for Cancer often runs through several generations. This deadly poison may lay dormant in the blood for years, or until you reach middle life, then the first little sore or ulcer makes its appearance—or a swollen gland in the breast, or some other part of the body, gives the first warning.

To cure Cancer thoroughly and permanently all the poisonous virus must be eliminated from the blood—every vestage of it driven out. This S. S. S. does, and is the only medicine that can reach deep-seated, obstinate blood troubles like this. When all the poison has been forced out of the system the Cancer heals, and the disease never returns.

Cancer begins often in a small way, as the following letter from Mrs. Shirer shows:



A small pimple came on my jaw about an inch below the ear on the left side of my face. It gave me no pain or inconvenience, and I should have forgotten about it had it not begun to inflame and itch; it would bleed a little, then scab over, but would not heal. This continued for some time, when my jaw began to swell, becoming very painful. The Cancer began to eat and spread, until it was as large as a half dollar, when I heard of S. S. S. and determined to give it a fair trial, and it was remarkable what a wonderful effect it had from the very beginning; the sore began to heal and after taking a few bottles disappeared entirely. This was two years ago; there are still no signs of the Cancer, and my general health continues good.—Mrs. R. Shirer, La Plata, Mo.

SSS is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable. Send for our free book on Cancer, containing valuable and interesting information about this disease, and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for medical advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FLORIDA WEST INDIA SHORT LINE SAL

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

BETWEEN NEW YORK, TAMPA ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, AND POINTS SOUTH AND WEST.

IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 24, 1901.

SOUTHBOUND.

	Daily No. 31	Daily No. 27
Lv New York, Penn. R.R	12 55 pm	12 10 am
Lv Philadel P R R	3 29 pm	3 50 am
Lv Baltimore, "	5 45 pm	6 22 am
Lv Washington P. R. R.	6 55 pm	8 35 am
Lv Richmond. S A L Ry	10 50 pm	12 23 am
Lv Ridgeway Jct	2 05 am	3 30 pm
Lv Raleigh	3 45 am	5 09 pm
Ar Hamlet	6 35 am	7 50 pm
Lv "	6 45 am	8 10 pm
Lv Columbia*	8 40 am	10 30 am
Ar Savannah	12 10 pm	2 20 am
Ar Jacksonvill	3 50 pm	6 30 am
Ar Tampa	5 00 am	5 00 pm
	No. 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York NYP & N	† 7 55 am	8 55 pm
Lv Philadelphia	10 20 am	11 26 pm
Lv N Y, O D & S Co...	† 3 00 pm	
Lv Baltimore B & P Co		† 6 30pm
Lv Wash'n N & W S B		6 30pm
Lv Portsmouth S. A. L.	By 9 00 pm	10 05 am
Lv Ridgeway Jct	12 55 am	2 10 pm
Lv Raleigh	3 02 am	4 27 pm
Ar Hamlet	6 30 am	7 40 pm
Lv "	6 45 am	8 05 pm
Ar Wilmington,	12 00 pm	
Ar. Charlotte,	9 51 am	10 45 am
Ar Atlanta	3 35 pm	5 30 am
Ar Augusta C & W C	5 10 pm	11 40
Ar Macon C of Ga.	7 20 pm	11 10 am
Ar Montg'ry A & W P	9 20 pm	11 00 am
Ar Mobile L & N	2 55 am	4 12 pm
Ar New Orleans L & N	7 30 am	8 30 pm
Ar Nashvill N C & St L	5 35 am	6 55 pm
Ar Memphis "	4 00pm	8 10 am

NORTHBOUND.

	Daily No 403	Daily No 38
Lv Atlanta S A L Ry	1 00 pm	9 00 pm
Lv Charlotte	6 30pm	5 00 am
Lv. Wilmington,	3 30pm	
Lv Hamlet	3 30pm	8 05 am
Ar Raleigh	9 50am	11 30 am
Lv Rid'way	1 10 am	2 00pm
Ar Portsmouth	7 00am	5 50pm
Ar Wash'ton N & W S B		7 00am
Ar Baltimore B & P Co.		7 00am
Ar New York O C S S Co		1 30pm
Ar Philadelphia N YP&N	5 46 pm	5 10am
ar New York	8 35 pm	8 00am
	44	66
Lv Tampa	9 00 pm	8 00am
Lv Jacksonville	10 20 am	7 45 pm
Lv Savannah	1 50 pm	11 59 am
Lv Columbia	6 27 pm	5 45 am
Lv Hamlet	9 40 pm	9 20 am
Lv Raleigh	12 28am	12 07pm
Lv Ridgeway Jct	2 10am	2 15pm
Lv Richmond	5 10am	5 05pm
Ar Washington, P. R. R.	8 45am	9 30pm
Ar Baltimore P R R	10 03am	11 45pm
Ar Philadelphia P R R.	12 27pm	2 06am
Ar New York P R R	3 15pm	6 30am

Note.—Daily except Sunday *Central Time †Eastern Time.

Dining cars between New York and Richmond, and Hamlet and Jacksonville on trains nos. 31 and 44.

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'Phones 117.

H. S. LEARD, T. P. A., Hamlet, N C
R E. L. BUNCH, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General offices: Portsmouth, Va.

Litt eton Female College continues to receive more applications for teachers from among its former pupils and graduates than it can accept. At this time every former pupil of the institution, so far as can be ascertained, who desires to teach is at work.

A teacher is desired immediately for a good country school. Any young lady wishing this place may write at once to Rev. J. M. Rhodes, Littleton, N. C.

GUARANTEED SALARY $900 YEARLY.

Men and women of good address to represent us, some to travel appointing agents, others for local work looking after our interests. $900 salary guaranteed yearly; extra commissions and expenses; rapid advancement, old established house. Grand chance for earnest man or woman to secure pleasant, permanent position, liberal income and future. New, brilliant lines. Write at once.

STAFFORD PRESS,
23 Church St., New Haven, Conn

Two hundred bushels of potatoes remove eighty pounds of "actual" Potash from the soil. Unless this quantity is returned to the soil, the following crop will materially decrease.



We have books telling about fertilization, use and value of fertilizers for various crops, etc., are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Nassau St., New York.

HICKS' **CAPUDINE** Headache Cure . .

LEAVES NO BAD EFFECT WHATEVER

15, 25 and 50c. at Druggists

Anticephalalgine

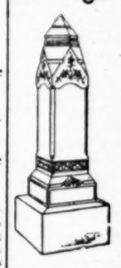
The Original HEADACHE and NEURALGIA CURE.

SAFEST — AND — BEST

25 and 50 cents a bottle

For Sale by all Druggists.

Raleigh Marble Works



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Monuments.

Shipments made to any part of the state at same price as at shop.

Write for Catalogue.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

The Standard Railway of The South.

The Direct Line to all points - - - - -

Texas - California

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and Porto Rico.

Strictly FIRST CLASS Equipment on all through and local trains; Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on all night trains. Fast and safe schedules.

Travel by the Southern and you are assured a safe, comfortable and expeditious journey.

Apply to ticket agents for time tables, rates and general information, or address

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Pyny-Pectoral

A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the

THROAT or LUNGS

Large Bottles, 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Prop'rs of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

W. R. SMITH'S COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, KY., is where many young men, after investing from $65 to $90 for tuition, board, etc., have been educated for positions as Book-keepers, Stenographers, Telegraphers, and now receive from $900 to $1,500 salary per year. Kentucky University Diploma awarded its graduates. His College received Medals at two World's Expositions and refers to thousands of successful graduates. No time at this cheapest and most influential College. Cheap vacation. Call this out for reference. Read advertisement. For particulars address any W. R. Smith, Lexington, Ky

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Reliable man for Manager of Branch Office we wish to open in this vicinity. If your record is O. K. here is an opportunity. Kindly give good reference when writing.

THE A. T. MORRIS WHOLESALE HOUSE
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Illustrated catalogue 4 cts. stamps.

Public School Books!

The Public Schools are now opening over the State, and will need supplies. These school books and supplies can be had at a discount to teachers and dealers from

ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C

Do You Suffer

From Catarrh?

Then Use Simpson's Catarrh Cream.

INSTANT RELIEF.

CURES MOST OBSTINATE CASES.

Price 25 Cents. Address WILLIAM SIMPSON, Raleigh, N. C.

Save Your Gardens

BY USING



ORDER AT ONCE. EXPRESS OR FREIGHT. Special Rates.

Pat. March 26 and Nov. 9, 1897. Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897.

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Non-Poisonous Insecticide.

1 Pound Package,	$ .15
3 " "	.35
5 " "	.50
12½ " "	1.00
Shakers	.65

Julius Lewis Hardware Co., Raleigh, N. C.

THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is headquarters for Everybody.
Rates $2.00 and $2.50 per day.

Elegant Rooms With Baths,

50 CENTS PER DAY EXRA.

L. T. BROWN, Manager.

FREE COACH AT ALL TRAINS.

CARROLLTON HOTEL.

RALEIGH, N C.

(o)—(o)—(o)—(o)—(o)—(o)

Under New Management. Has been Thoroughly Renovated.

Rates : $2 : to : $2.50 : Per : Day

M. S. JAMES, Proprietor. M. S. GREGORY, Manager.

Fifty Thousand Copies

Of TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC will be issued for the Year 1901.

To advertise is simply to make known, who you are, where you are, and what you have to sell. How to do this effectually, and at the smallest possible cost is the problem for you to solve. The failure to obtain desired results from advertising is due to the way some people do it, and they invariably say "It does not pay." The judicious way is to use a medium that has reputation, circulation and permanency. Turner's N. C. Almanac has been the State Standard for 64 years, and has an annual circulation of 50,000 copies, and remains a standing advertisement for a year. Advertising rates upon application.

ENNIS PUBLISHING CO., RALEIGH, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CITY OF RALEIGH, WAKE COUNTY. } S. S.

N. B. Broughton makes oath that he is of the firm of Edwards & Broughton, Printers and Binders, doing business in the city of Raleigh and that the said firm have made a contract with the Ennis Publishing Company to print 50,000 copies of Turner's N. C. Almanac for the year 1900. N. B. BROUGHTON.

SEAL. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this the 27th day of August, A. D. 1900. W. M. Russ, Clerk Superior Court, by Vitruvius Royster, Deputy Clerk.

PEACE INSTITUTE AND CONSERVATORY, RALEIGH, N. C.

A thorough school of high-ade for girls. In Pine belt North Carolina so famous health.

Judge Gray of Culpeper, Va., says: "The best female school of which I have any knowledge." Catalogue free. Jas. Dinwiddie, A. M., Prin. Alfred C. Goodwin, Director.

SOURCE OF DEMOCRATIC ABUSE.

Small Men Indulge in Narrow Partisan Bitterness.

Hickory Times-Mercury.

On March 4th, when the term of Hon. Marion Butler as United States Senator expired the farming and laboring people of this State and the whole country lost one of their staunchest friends from that body. He was ever on the alert and working for their best interests.

There has never, in out recollection, been a man who was more abused than Mr. Butler has been by his political opponents, and what for? Simply because he was between some Democrat and a good job. They have never been able to attack his record in the Senate, which they would gladly have done, could they have used it to any advantage.

On the day that Mr. Butler's term expired, Watts, Representative from Iredell in the House, at Raleigh, said:

"Mr. Speaker: I rise to a question of the highest privilege. At this moment Marion Butler, the renegade, is no longer Senator from North Carolina."

Of course it was left to such a fellow as Watts to say something of that kind at that time. No gentleman with any degree of self respect would have said it; no matter how bitter a partisan he may have been. The Charlotte Observer sized Watts up a few weeks ago when it referred to his talk as chatter and characterized him, with some others, as cattle.

But seriously, we believe a six-months old bull calf would not allow his greed for spring grass to carry him so far into the mud and mire, as Watts lets his narrow partisan bitterness carry him in political matters.

FLORIDA AND ATLANTA FAST MAIL

BY THE

Seaboard Air Line Railway,

"Florida and West India Short Line"

TO THE

WINTER RESORTS OF THE SOUTH.

THE ONLY LINE OPERATING DAILY LIMITED TRAINS TO FLORIDA.

The "Florida and Atlanta Fast Mail," another of the Seaboard Air Line Railway's splendidly equipped trains, leaves New York daily at 12:10 a. m., 23rd Street Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, with Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car and Day Coaches to Raleigh, Southern Pines, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, where connections are made for St. Augustine, Tampa and all Florida points. Connections are also made at Hamlet, N. C., with Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car to Atlanta, Ga., with connections at Atlanta, for New Orleans and Mexico, and Texas and Pacific Coast Points. This train connects at Washington with train leaving Boston 7:00 p. m. Leaves Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., Baltimore 6:22 a. m., Washington 8:25, Richmond 12:23 p. m., arriving at Southern Pines 6:57 p. m., Columbia 11:20 p. m., Savannah 2:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 11:10 a. m., Tampa 5:30 p. m. Through Pullman Drawing Room Sleeper New York to Jacksonville. Through Vestibuled Passenger coaches and perfect service.

For information call on or write to all Pennsylvania Railroad offices, or Seaboard Air Line Railway representatives at 306 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; 1206 and 371 Broadway, New York; 30 South Third Street, Philadelphia; 207 East German Street, Baltimore; 1434 New York Ave., Washington, or to R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

S. A. L. CHANGES.

Taking effect at 12:01 Sunday, Feb 24th, the following changes will be made in S. A. L. passenger trains:

Atlanta Special, operated between Atlanta and Portsmouth, No 402, will leave Raleigh, northbound at 1 a. m., southbound at 3:46 a m.

The Florida and Metropolitan Limited No. 44, operated between New York and St. Augustine, will leave Raleigh, northbound at 12:26 a. m., southbound at 3:46 a m.

Trains No. 402, northbound, will stop at Wake, Franklinton, Henderson, Warren Plains and Littleton.

Train No. 403, southbound, will stop at Apex, Moncure, Sanford, Southern Pines and Pine Bluff on flag.

No change in present schedule of day trains.

C. H. GATTIS, C. P. & T. A.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Negroes Leaving the State.

Salisbury Sun.

The deportation of negroes from North Carolina to the North continues. Almost every week a large number of these people pass through Salisbury on their way to work in hotels, in mines or on railroads. Last night a car load of negro men passed through the city on their way to Clearfield, Pa., to work on the Pennsylvania railroad.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

Dr. E. Detchon's Anti Diuretic.

May be worth to you more than $100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontenence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. $1. Sold by Henry T. Hicks, Druggist

The Congressional tax reduction goes into effect July 1st.

The Best Things To Eat

ARE MADE WITH

ROYAL Baking Powder

Hot-breads, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, puddings, and the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

Risen with Royal Baking Powder, all these foods are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

There are cheap baking powders, made from alum, but they are exceedingly harmful to health. Their astringent and cauterizing qualities add a dangerous element to food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

FLORIDA AND METROPOLITAN LIMITED

BY THE

Seaboard Air Line Railway,

"Florida and West India Short Line"

TO THE

WINTER RESORTS OF THE SOUTH.

THE ONLY LINE OPERATING DAILY LIMITED TRAINS TO FLORIDA.

Effective January 14th, the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the only line operating daily limited trains to Florida, will put on its magnificent new train, "Florida and Metropolitan Limited," solid from New York via Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington to Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville and St. Augustine. Connections at Jacksonville for Tampa and all Florida points, and at St. Augustine for the East Coast. This train also carries Drawing Room Sleeping car New York to Atlanta. Leaves Boston 12:03 a. m., New York 12:55 p. m., (from 23rd Street Station Pennsylvania Railroad), Philadelphia 3:29 p. m., Baltimore 5:45 p. m., Washington 6:55 p. m., arriving at Southern Pines, N. C. 5:56 a. m , Columbia, S. C., 10:00 a. m., Savannah, Ga., 12:25 p. m., Jacksonville 3:50 p. m., St. Augustine 5:00 p. m., Tampa 6:30 a. m., Charlotte 9:51 a. m., Atlanta 4:35 p. m. Connections are made both at Miami on the East Coast and Port Tampa on the West Coast for Key West and Havana. The "Florida and Metropolitan Limited" is luxuriously equipped in every respect, with Pullman Drawing Room Car, Compartment Car with Drawing Rooms and State Rooms, Observation Car, through Day Coaches and unexcelled Pullman Dining Car service.

For further information, call on or write to all Pennsylvania Railroad offices, or representatives of the Seaboard Air Line Railway at 306 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.; 1206 and 371 Broadway, New York; 30 South Third Street, Philadelphia; 207 East German Street, Baltimore, 1434 New York Ave., Washington; or to R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

NOTICE OF SEIZURE.

Notice is hereby given of seizure of the following property for violation of the internal revenue laws of the United States:

At Selma, N. C., Feb. 27, 1900, one keg corn whiskey, about 5 gallons, of Jackson Rains.

At New Hill, N. C., March 3, 1900, one keg corn whiskey, about 5 gallons, of L J. Johnson

At Clayton, N. C., March 5, 1900, one keg corn whiskey, about 10 gallons, of B. H. Yelvington.

At Benson's, N. C., Jan'y 31, 1901, 2 kegs corn whiskey, 9 gallons, of W. J. McDonald.

At Carthage, N. C., Feb 5, 1901, one bbl corn whiskey, 45 gallons, of W. R. Trogdan.

At Fayetteville, N C, Feb. 14, 1901, 3 bbls corn whiskey, 147.6 gallons, one copper still, cap, 2 worms, 3 pieces pipe, one iron pump, fermenters, etc, of J. A. Burns.

At Roxboro, N C, Feb 18, 1901, one iron 10-horse-power boiler. one 190 and one 135 gallon copper still, fermenters, etc, 184 gallons corn whiskey, of D. M. Andrews

At Roxboro, N C, Feby 18, 1901, one bay horse, one one-horse wagon and harness, 3 kegs, 30 gallons corn whiskey, of D. M. Andrews.

At Roxboro, N C, Feb. 18, 1901, one bbl peach brandy, 41 gallons, 14 gallons Holland gin, 15 gallons blackberry wine, 7 gallons apple brandy, 3 gallons raspberry wine, 44 gallons rye whiskey, 39 gallons corn whiskey, 20 quarts, 19 pints, 34½ pints rye whiskey, of D. M. Andrews.

At Wilson, N. C., February 22, 1901, six cases containing 3 gallons each of corn whiskey, as property of Lowenstein & Co.

Persons claiming the above property will file their claims with me in my office within 30 days as required by law, or the same will be forfeited to the use of the United States.

February 25, 1901.

E. C. DUNCAN, Collector.
By J. P. H. ADAMS,
Deputy Collector, Raleigh, N. C.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cents a bottle.

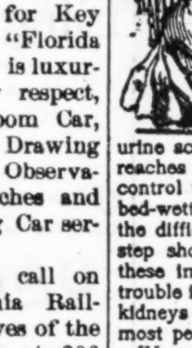
WANTED.—Two reliable Traveling Salesmen in each State; permanent position; salary and expenses; experience not absolutely essential. Address, Piedmont Tobacco Works, Greensboro, N. C. 6w

Valuable Almanac Free.

We have received a copy of the new almanac for 1901 published by the Royal Baking Powder Company. It is an artistic and useful book and will be of interest to housekeepers. A noteworthy feature of the almanac is a prediction of the weather for every day in the year, by Prof. DeVoe, who correctly prophesied the great Galveston cyclone and other important meteorological events. We are authorized to say that any woman reader of this paper can secure a copy without cost by sending a request to the Company, at 100 William St., New York.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.



Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

THE

Cash Buyers' Supply Company

Will furnish you (if cash accompanies the order) anything needed at home, on the farm or in your place of business, and SAVE YOU MONEY. We keep no goods, no store, hire no clerks or collectors; but, instead, purchase direct from manufacturers, wholesale dealers, jobbers, &c., AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, and for cash.

If you need any AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT OR MACHINERY, FARM SEEDS, HARDWARE, IRON ROOFING, WIRE FENCING, GROCERIES, FRUIT TREES, FRUITS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SEWING MACHINES, BOOKS, STATIONERY, FURNITURE, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, CLOTHING, TOMBSTONES, BLOODED STOCK OR POULTRY, OR ANYTHING ELSE, write for prices.

☞ Below are prices on a few leading articles, DELIVERED at any depot in North Carolina: Two horse wagons, neat and durable, $36; one horse wagon $25; dump carts $24; cart wheels and axle $14; high arm, 5-drawer, drop-head sewing machine, with latest attachments, $16; nice cottage organ $35; chapel organ $40; beautiful 7⅓ octave pianos, splendid tone and well made, $145 and up, according to style of case and finish.

If we cannot save you money we do not want your orders.

W. S. BARNES,
Manager.

Raleigh, N. C.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted Unanimously in Convention April 18th, 1900.

The People's Party Convention assembled in Raleigh, April 18th, reaffirms the principles set forth in the People's Party National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896, and instructs the delegates to the National Convention at Sioux Falls May 9th to vote for the nomination of William J. Bryan for President.

We commend the present State Administration for its high personal and official integrity, and challenge a comparison of its record with any and all of its predecessors.

We condemn the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for its extravagant expenditures of public money, amounting to $1,594,765.76 in 1899, as opposed to $1,283,971.11, expended by the preceding Legislature, an excess of $310,794.65, not including the sum of $100,000 for public education nor the $63,250 for purchase of State farms.

We further condemn said Legislature for the careless blundering and careless legislation, including more gross blunders and unconstitutional laws than ever before enacted by any General Assembly in North Carolina.

We further denounce the machine leaders of the Democratic party for laying the whip on the backs of the Democratic Legislature and forcing them into enacting and submitting a disfranchising constitutional amendment in violation of the solemn pledges of the party, made not only officially in their campaign handbook, but by members of the General Assembly and other Democratic candidates for office in their canvass before the people. We denounce them not only for doing this in violation of their pledges, but also for submitting a measure most odious in form and dangerous in effect. That General Assembly being composed of some of the best lawyers of the party, must have known, or at least had a reasonable doubt, not only as to the unconstitutionality of the monstrous provision of Section 5, known as the "grandfather clause" in said amendment, but also of the great danger of that unconstitutional sectional section falling, leaving the remainder of the amendment to stand, thus disfranchising by an educational qualification fifty or sixty thousand white voters of North Carolina, who in 1898 gave the Democratic party power in the Legislature, and whose ignorance is no fault of their own but is chargeable to the neglect of the Democratic party, which now seeks to disfranchise them and make their ignorance a crime alongside that of the felon.

But even if the proposed amendment were not unconstitutional (as it clearly is), still it is especially objectionable in the following particulars:

(a) In that it dignifies with the right of suffrage the most vicious, troublesome and obnoxious class of the negro population, and completely disfranchises the most faithful, kindly and orderly element of that race.

(b) In that, while clamoring for white supremacy and declaring that no white man shall be disfranchised under this amendment, they have so written their amendment that every white boy becoming of age after 1908 stands on the same footing with the negro, and can not vote unless he is able to read and write.

(c) In that by the latter provision, they have made it possible for the educated negro after 1908 to cast his ballot while the unfortunate son of the white men who have been the strength of true democracy stands without a vote at the ballot box. They slaughter the suffrage of the son whose father they dare not openly attack.

(d) In that this suffrage amendment does not remove the negro from politics or settle the negro question in North Carolina.

(e) In that every voter who has not paid his poll tax as much as five months before the State election and eight months before the national election, shall be disfranchised as much as if he were convicted of felony or were an ignorant negro. The purpose of this provision is not only to disfranchise every good honest citizen who unfortunately cannot pay his taxes by the first of March preceding the election, but further to try to bribe the voter to surrender his suffrage at the expense of the public school fund of the State, which is derived from poll taxes. There lurks behind this proposition a still greater danger to the public schools of the State, for with the adoption of the amendment the opponents of free schools in North Carolina will at once raise the cry that every dollar raised for public instruction means the increase of the number of negro voters, and thus the poor white man's son will be chained in bondage of ignorance and disfranchised to prevent the education of the negro voter. There is no white supremacy in this.

The constitutional question presented by the proposed amendment is one that must be determined by the judgment and conscience of each individual voter. Therefore, we do not make it a party question. We state the evils and dangers and leave the voters of all parties to pass their verdict in the light of these facts. The question is above party, and no one should be more active and anxious in our judgment to defeat it than the rank and file of the Democratic party.

The People's Party is and has always been more distinctly than any other party in North Carolina a white man's party, and is more anxious than any other party to solve the race problem, and to force all parties to a discussion of the great economic issues so vitally affecting the welfare of all wealth producers of the State and nation and decency in politics.

Therefore, we propose in lieu of this dangerous amendment, the best solution of the race question that is possible as long as the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States stands—a solution which deprives no white man in North Carolina now or hereafter of his right of suffrage, to-wit:

Amend Section 6, Art. 6, of the Constitution of North Carolina by inserting among the disqualifications for office, enumerated therein, the following, viz: All negroes and all persons of negro descent to the third generation inclusive.

If the Democratic Legislature which meets in June will offer this safe, constitutional and wholesome amendment in lieu of the present scheme it will have our hearty support. If they will not, we appeal to the people to rally to our assistance to elect a Legislature pledged to support such an amendment.

We congratulate the people of North Carolina upon the decision of the State Supreme Court in the case of Harris vs. Wright (121 N. C. R., 172), declaring that the General Assembly has power to provide different systems of county government for various counties of the State. Acting under this decision, we pledge the People's Party to the maintenance of the system of local self-government in all the white counties, towns and cities in the State as established by the General Assembly of 1895, and at the same time to provide and maintain a legislative system of county government for all the negro counties of the State, so that there can never be any question that the white people shall always have full and complete control of county in the State.

We denounce the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for passing an election law, every provision of which is carefully and cunningly planned and devised to thwart the sovereign will of the people of North Carolina by wholesale fraud and debauchery of the ballot box We declare without fear of successful contradiction, that it is the most partisan, unfair, infamous and indefensible election law that has ever disgraced the statute books of any State in the Union.

We pledge ourselves to increase the efficiency of the public school system in North Carolina, and point to the fact that the People's Party has done more for public education in North Carolina than the Democratic party ever did in twice the length of time. To the Populists of North Carolina is to be credited the first great increase in the public school system.

We pledge ourselves to the care of the unfortunate class in North Carolina and to an increase in the necessary facilities for the same. As an earnest of our sincerity, we point to our past record in this particular, and say that no "Legislature in which Populists have had a controlling voice has ever turned a deaf ear to the demand of the unfortunate, or been followed by an urgent appeal for additional provision as has been recently issued by the Board of Public Charities because of the failure of the Democratic Legislature to make such provision as seen and urgently needed at the time they were consuming their time in enacting political legislation and creating new offices during the session of 1899.

Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital. Capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays one against the other, is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best, which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice.

Men can be cured privately and positively at home of all weakness and disease Write for new free book to Dr. J. N. Hathaway, 22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. tf

DISTRESSING STOMACH DISEASE.

Permanently cured by the masterly power of "SOUTH AFRICAN NERVINE TONIC." Invalids need suffer no longer, because this great remedy can cure them all. It is a cure for the whole world of stomach weakness and indigestion. The cure begins with the first dose. The relief it brings is marvelous and surprising. It makes no failure; never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, your cure is certain under the use of this great health-giving force. Pleasant and always safe. Sold by Henry T. Hicks, Druggist, Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF N. C. R. R. CO.

Burlington, N. C., January 15th, 1901.

The first payment of the 39th annual dividend, due the Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, 3½ per cent. on the capital stock of said Company, will be due and payable at the office of said Company in Burlington, N. C , February 10th, 1901.

The above payment will be made to all stockholders of record at 12 o'clock m., January 20th, 1901.

SPENCER B. ADAMS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LITTLETON FEMALE COLLEGE.

A very prosperous school with modern buildings, splendidly located in a remarkably healthful section in Warren county on S. A. L. Road between Raleigh and Weldon N. C.

Panacea water kept in building at all times for free use of inmates.

Fifteen officers and teachers. Terms very low. For catalogue address Rev. J M RHODES, A. M., PRESIDENT
Littleton, N. C

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Having qualified as Administrator of Henry G. Wiggs, deceased, late of Wake county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 3rd day of December, A. D , 1901, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This the 3rd day of December, 1900.

W. H. CHAMBLEE, Adm'r.

S. A. L. SPECIAL RATES.

WINTER TOURIST RATES.

Winter tourist tickets on sale to Old Point, Va., rate from Raleigh $7.60 to Southern Pines, N. C $3 50 and to all principal points in the State of Florida.

For further particulars regarding trains and general information, address

H. S. LEARD, T P A., Hamlet, N. C.
C. H. GATTIS, C P & T A, Raleigh, N. C.
R E L BUNCH, Gen. Pass. Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

NOTICE OF SEIZURE.

Notice is hereby given of seizure of the following property for violation of the internal revenue laws of the United States:

At Allison, N. C., of A. A. Muse, January 8th, 1901, 2 packaages corn whiskey, 25 gallons, by Deputy Collector W. A. McDonald.

At Summerville, N. C., of A. A. Sloan, January 12, 1901, by J. P. H. Adams, Deputy Collector, one copper still, 75 gallons, cap and 2 worms, &c , 190 gallons corn whiskey. fermenters, &c.

At La Grange, N. C., of J. K. Aldridge, January 9 and 11, 1901, by J. D. Grimsley, Deputy Collector, 3 packages corn whiskey, 80.9 gallons.

At Wilson, N. C., of W. P. Lester by M. L. Wood, Deputy Collector, 1 package corn whiskey, 15 gallons, January 11, 1901

At Wilson, N. C., of Wiley Corbett, by M L Wood, Deputy Collector, January 11, 1901, 1 package corn whiskey, 40 gallons, wooden still fixtures, &c., and $436 92 in money, in lieu of property seized.

At Hemp, N. C., of A. A. Muse, by W A McDonald, Deputy Collector, 2 packages corn whiskey, 81 6 gallons, one copper still, cap and worm, fermenters, &c., January 17, 1901

At Snow Hill, N. C., of J J Potter, by J. D. Grimsley, Deputy Collector, January 18 and 19, 1901, 10 packages spirits and 70 bottles, containing 396¾ gallons, one copper still, 110 gallons, cap and worm, fermenters, &c , 6 packages corn whiskey, 236.8 gallons.

At Littleton, N. C., January 21, 1901, by R. J Lewis, Deputy Collector, 2 jugs, 7 gallons corn whiskey, of Alex. N. Wray.

At Franklinton, N. C , January 19, 1901, by J. W. Perkins, Deputy Collector, 3 packages corn whiskey, 3 gallons, of J. H. Harris.

At Selma, N. C., January 23, 1901, by J. W. Perkins, Deputy Collector, 63 quarts, 56 pints and 54 ½ pint bottles of Selma Dispensary.

Persons claiming the above property will file their claims with me in my office within 30 days as required by law, or the same will be forfeited to the use of the United States.

E. C. DUNCAN,
Collector 4th District of N. C.
By J. P. H. ADAMS,
Deputy Collector, Raleigh, N. C.
January 24, 1901.

S. A. L. RAILWAY

Direct Line to All Points in

Georgia,
Alabama,
Florida,
Texas,
Cuba and
Porto Rico.

FAST LIMITED AND EXPRESS TRAINS, FIRST-CLASS EQUIPMENT and the best accommodation Day coaches and Buffet Sleeping cars on all trains.

Travel by the "FLORIDA AND METROPOLITAN LIMITED," and you are assured of a quick and a comfortable journey.

Unequaled Dining Car Service.

Call on or write for time tables, rates and other information to

C. H. GATTIS, C. P. and T. A , RALEIGH, N. C.
H. S. LEARD, T. P. A., HAMLET, N. C.
R. E L. BUNCH, G. P. A., PORTSMOUTH, VA

The State Normal and Industrial College.

OF NORTH CAROLINA

Offers to young women thorough literary, classical, scientific and industrial education and special pedagogical training. Annual expenses $92 to $132; for non-residents, $152. Faculty of 30 members. Has matriculated about 2,000 students, representing every county in the State except one. Practice and Observation School of about 250 pupils. To secure board in dormitories, all free tuition application should be made before August 1.

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers. For catalogue and other information address until August 15th

PROF. J. Y. JOYNER,
Dean of College
CHAS. D. McIVER, President

INAUGURATION PRESIDENT McKINLEY, MARCH 4TH.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell round trip tickets to Washington, D. C., from all points for one fare for the round trip. Rate from Raleigh $8.80. Tickets to be sold March 1st, 2nd and 3rd, good returning until March 9th.

Military Companies twenty five or more on one ticket one cent per mile plus arbitrary

For further information call on or write,

C H GATTIS, C P & T A, Raleigh, N C
H S LEARD, T P A, Hamlet, N C
R E L BUNCH, G P A, Portsmouth, Va

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Henry T. Hicks, druggist, Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 19-1y.

THE UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

THE HEAD OF THE STATE'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Three academic courses leading to degrees.

Professional courses in Law, Medicine and Pharmacy.

Summer School for Teachers.

Tuition $60 — Scholarships and Loans to needy. Free Tuition to candidates for Ministry, Minister's Sons and Teachers.

512 students besides 161 in Summer school. 38 teachers in the faculty. For catalogues and information address

F. P. VENABLE, President,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R AND BRANCHES. AND ATLANTIC COAST LINE R R COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE
TRAINS GOING SOUTH

DATED Jan 13, 1901.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 29 Daily.	No. 103 dexSun	No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily
	A. M.	P. M.	P M.	A. M.	P M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	8 59	....	....	....
Ar Rocky Mount,	1 00	9 51	....	....	....
Lv Tarboro	12 21	....	6 00	....	....
Lv Rocky	1 05	10 02	6 17	5 15	12 52
Lv Wilson	1 59	10 40	7 10	5 57	2 40
Lv Selma	2 55	11 18		....	....
Lv Fayettev	4 30	12 35		....	....
Ar Florence	7 35	2 40		....	....
	P. M.	A. M.			
Goldsboro	....		7 55	6 42	3 31
Magnolia	....			7 5	4 25
Wilmington	....			9 2	6 00
			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 102 dexSun	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.		P. M.		
Lv Florence	9 50	....	7 35	....	
Lv Fayetteville	12 15	....	9 41	....	
Lv Selma	1 50	....	11 35	....	
Ar Wilson	2 35	....	12 13	....	....
		A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington	....	....	....	7 00	9 35
Lv Magnolia	....	....	....	8 30	11 10
Lv Goldsboro	....	4 50	....	9 37	12 26
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	2 35	5 33	12 13	10 45	1 18
Ar Rocky Mount,	3 30	6 10	12 45	11 23	1 53
Ar Tarboro		6 46		....	....
Lv Tarboro	2 21	....	....		
Lv Rocky Mount,	3 30	....	12 45	....	....
Ar Weldon	4 32	....	1 39	....	....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Yadkin Division Main Line—Train leaves Wilmington 9 00 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12 05 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 12 25 p. m., arrives Sanford 1 43 p. m. Returning leave Sanford 3 05 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 4 20 p. m., leave Fayetteville 4 30 p. m., arrives Wilmington 9 25 p. m.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Bennettsville Branch—Train leaves Bennettsville 805 a. m , Maxton 9 05 a m., Red Springs 9 05 a. m., Hope Mills 10 55 a. m. arrive Fayetteville 11 10. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4 45 p. m., Hope Mills 5 00 p. m., Red Springs 5 43 p. m., Maxton 6 16 p. m., arrives Bennettsville 7 15 p. m.

Connections at Fayetteville with train No 78 at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3 55 p. m., Halifax 4 17 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5 08 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7 50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m. Weldon 11:33 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m , arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m and 7:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:15 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 10 p.m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:10 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leave Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 5:00 a. m., arriving Smithfield 6:10 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 7:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 8:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 9:30 a. m., 3 40 p. m., arrive Nashville 10 20 a. m., 4 03 p. m., Spring Hope 11 00 a. m., 4 25 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 11 20 a. m., 4 55 p.m., Nashville 11 45 a. m., 5 25 p. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 12 00 a. m., 6 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:40 a. m., and 4:25 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:45 a. m. and 2:50 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond.

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A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE 11.
To take effect Sunday Mar. 11 1900, at 7:30 A. M. at Goldsboro.
Supersedes Time Table 10, of Oct. 22 1899 and all supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS	Daily ex Sun. mixed freight cars and passengers	1 Passenger Daily.
		A. M.	P. M.
Lv.	Goldsboro*		5 30
	Best's		5 5
	LaGrange*		5 5
	Falling Creek		6 10
	Kinston		6 22
	Caswell		6 36
Ar	Dover*		6 45
Lv	Dover		6 45
	Core's Creek		6 57
	Tuscarora		7 00
	Clark's		7 16
Ar	New Bern*		7 30
Lv	New Bern		7 40
	Riverdale		8 06
	Croatan		8 08
	Havelock		8 22
	Newport*		8 33
	Wildwood		8 39
	Atlantic		8 44
Ar	Morehead City*		8 52
Lv	Morehead City		8 57
	Atlantic Hotel.		
Ar	M. City Depot*		9 05

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.	Passenger daily.		8 Daily except Sunday. Mixed solid Fr't cars and passenger.
		A. M.		P. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 05		8 00
	Bests	s 10 48	s	7 38
W	LaGrange*	s 10 33	s	7 20
	Falling Creek	s 10 22	s	6 57
W	Kinston*	s 10 12	s	6 40
	Caswell	f 9 50	f	6 15
	Dovers	s 9 42	s	6 27
	Core Creek	s 9 30	s	5 57
	Tuscarora	f 9 20	s	5 20
	Clark's	f 9 13	f	5 11
Lv Ar	Newbern*	s 9 00 / 8 37		4 50
	Riverdale	f 8 16		
	Croatan	f 8 09		
	Havelock	s 8 00		
W	Newport*	s 7 46		
	Wildwood	f 7 39		
	Atlantic	f 7 35		
Lv Ar	Morehead City*	s 7 27 / 7 25		
	Atlantic Hotel			
Lv	M. City Depot	7:05		
		A. M.		P. M.

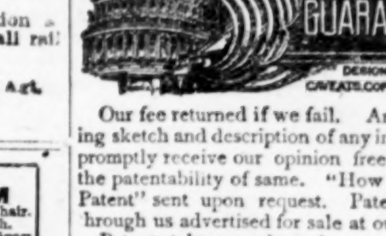
W—Water stations. f—Stop on Signal
*—Telegraph station. s—Regular stop.

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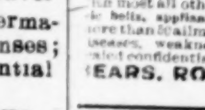
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